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### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—497—

#### Politics of Europe.

Three Ships were announced in the Report of Arrivals yesterday; but not one of them is from England; nor have we through any channel received later intelligence from Europe, than the end of May. The *SIR EDWARD PAGET*, the *DAVID SCOTT*, and other June Ships may now, however, be daily expected; and we must patiently wait their arrival, for further information on the Politics of the West; filling up the interval by such details as have not before been published, though belonging to an earlier date.

*London, May 7, 1822.*—Letters have been received from Trieste, dated the 27th ultimo, and from Smyrna of the 4th April. They contain information of great importance to every person who takes any interest in humanity. A revolution has broken out in the Island of Scio, and had been attended with fatal consequences to the barbarians who have so long oppressed that population. The Greeks have taken a severe revenge for their wrongs, and got possession of the Town. The Turks at the latest advices had got possession of the Castle. This intelligence speedily reached Smyrna, and the Government then instantly ordered troops to be sent to the relief of the Turkish garrison in the Castle of Scio; but at Trieste no effect beneficial to the Turkish cause in Scio was anticipated from this reinforcement. The next accounts from that interesting Island must be highly important.

When the news of the revolution in Scio was made known in Smyrna, the faithful followers of the Prophet committed dreadful excesses. Every Greek and Christian found in the streets was murdered, and the town continued in the greatest state of disturbance when the post was dispatched. Trade was consequently at a complete stand, and silk had fallen from 84 to 70. Such was the state of Smyrna on the 4th April. The latest letters from Constantinople are dated on the 3d, as mentioned in *THE CHRONICLE* a few days ago. The Revolution in Scio was not then known, but its promulgation there would produce most probably events as tragical as those exhibited at Smyrna. Surely, after such events, few free born Englishmen can entertain any longer the opinion that the Emperor ALEXANDER, himself and his people professing the Greek religion, can enter into any treaty with a banditti whose principles do not allow them to hold any agreement sacred with Christians, and whose actions have now for so long a period blasted the highest gifted portion of the earth. The sword is the best and only instrument with which a lasting treaty can be signed with them.

The fate of the Turkish fleet appears now to be pretty well ascertained. A part which escaped from the battle of the 4th of March has been burned by the Grecian fleet at Patras, and the remainder has suffered shipwreck at Alexandria. At Constantinople it would appear that the Government know as well how to make disaster appear to be success as the French Directory did on a similar occasion. The Merchants of London still expect to promote the interest and welfare of their country by trading with civilized and Christian Greece. There is a charm in the name itself which they cannot blot from their memories. And they still fancy that another Grecian empire will arise before long,

which, like themselves, will found their prosperity and renown on the proper encouragement of liberty, commerce, and the arts.

On Saturday the Consols for the account opened at 79  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and continued so until the message to the Gentlemen on the Stock Exchange from the Treasury, was communicated to them, when they fell fully a half per cent. As the Loan, or by whatever name *Mr. Vansittart* calls his new financial scheme, was known in the city before, there did not appear this day to have been any cause for the decline which took place on Saturday; and as an eminent Broker, who was supposed to be buying for the great man, purchased very largely, prices advanced, and they closed at 79  $\frac{1}{2}$  being the same as they opened at on Saturday. Many Gentlemen no doubt will attend to-morrow at the Treasury Chambers though it is not likely that any individual will undertake the business; at least there are no lists yet formed to participate in its advantages.

Foreign securities are looking better. The French Rents have been done at 88.50. In Paris on Saturday last, it is reported that they advanced one half per cent. Some business has been done in Prussian Fives at 86  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The old Columbian Bonds continue at par. They are to be paid off with interest on the 1st July next, and are in considerable request. So also are the new Sixes at 86  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The confidence placed in these securities demonstrates the value which Englishmen conceive must always attend free and liberal Governments. The Spanish Securities are heavy. The Old Bonds are noted at 63  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the New at 63  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The Danish are likewise lower, being very dull at 84  $\frac{1}{2}$  85. Neapolitans are higher, and bring 68  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 69. The Russian Sixes are at 82, and the Metallic Fives at 76. Very little business is done in either of them, and still less in the Austrian Metallic Fives, which are nominally quoted at 74  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

There is a considerable supply of every kind of grain at Mark-lane this day, and the trade is exceedingly heavy. Both wheat and barley are 1s. a 2s. quarter a lower, and there is not any immediate prospect of a demand for British grain. From Youghal, oats are now shipping for London, and if the distressed Irish had money to pay for their wants, there is no scarcity of grain in their own Island. Perhaps the best resolution which the patriotic and feeling friends of Irishmen, who intend meeting to-morrow, in the City, could come to, would be an Humble Petition to the House of Commons, praying them to lay aside 150,000*l.* to purchase Potatoes, Oats, and Herrings, wherever they could be got soonest, and cheapest, to be sold in particular districts in Ireland, at such prices as the poor could afford to pay for them.

The Hemp and Flax Manufactories on the east coast of Scotland are exceedingly dull, and bad consequences are anticipated. Large shipments have been made; but the remittances, though long expected, have not yet come to hand. No department of commerce is at present in a healthy condition, except the cotton; and under the state of the exports in this trade, no long continuance of the present demand can be expected. The shipping interest is in a deplorable situation.—*Morning Chronicle*.

*American Navy.*—The American Papers contain a report made to the House of Representatives upon the subject of the American navy, which is of some importance, even to ourselves. It details, in substance, the progress which has been made in building vessels of war, during the last six years, pursuant to

an act of Congress which appropriated the sum of one million of dollars annually for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States. The general result is as follows:—

"That pursuant to the instructions and objects of these laws, there has been built and equipped one ship of the line, viz. the COLUMBUS; and that there has been built and launched three ships of the line, viz. the OHIO, and NORTH CAROLINA, and the DELAWARE, and one frigate, the POTOMAC at Washington; that there is now on the stocks, built and ready to launch, one ship of the line at Boston; that there are now on the stocks nearly finished one ship of the line at Portsmouth, N. H. one frigate at Philadelphia, and one frigate at New York; that there is on the stocks about half finished, one ship of the line at Gosport, Virginia; that preparations have, for some time past, been making for putting on the stocks one ship of the line at Boston, one frigate at New York, one frigate at Portsmouth, N. H. and one frigate at Washington; and that the frames, and nearly all the timber and other materials, have been provided for building one ship of the line at Philadelphia, one frigate at Washington, one frigate at Boston, and one frigate at Norfolk; that the live oak frames, and nearly all the other timber, and two steam engines, have been provided for two steam batteries at New York, and one steam battery at Washington."

The Committee, from whose Report the above extract is given, were appointed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Act referred to, so as to appropriate a part of the annual sum to the construction of vessels of an inferior force; but they decidedly discountenance such a departure from the original intention of the Legislature.

The same Committee also reported a Bill to fix the naval peace establishment of the United States. "This Bill provides for the establishing the grade of an Admiral of the Navy, and to strike off the Navy list 6 Captains, 8 Masters Commandant, 56 Lieutenants, 21 Surgeons, 11 Surgeon's Mates, 4 Purasers, 4 Chaplains, 38 Boatswains, and a number of Midshipmen." It was twice read and committed. — *London Courier*.

**Needless Places.**—We need no other argument to evince the consequences of these little needless places, than to point the finger at our present situation. Had the nation possessed that command over its own money which it ought to have possessed through the medium of its representatives, we should have been able to bear ourselves through the late arduous conflict with comparatively little suffering. But the misfortune was, that they who should have controlled the public purse, were themselves fed out of it. What was it that made a House of Commons violate obvious truth and common sense, by resolving that a one pound note and a shilling were equal to a guinea, when every man in England knew the resolution to be false, and when a guinea could not be purchased for less than a one pound note and seven shillings? Answer: Sixty placemen in that house who were paid for asserting that or any other falsehood that conceited ignorance might propose and if men talk of the impropriety of speaking contemptuously of Parliament, let them look at the manner in which that House of Commons is treated by the very men who induced it into error: for the Finance Ministers are the same, though the House is not. Mr. VANSITTART now talks of the deterioration of the circulating medium at the time of which we are speaking, just as if no resolution that the Bank paper was not deteriorated, had ever passed the House. He makes no apology to the names of that House, for now adopting as false that proposition which himself made the House adopt as true; and does the present House of Commons think that it will be hereafter more ceremoniously treated, if it could for a moment forget its duty, and suffer itself to be led into the sanctioning of an appointment which every man in England knows to be improper?

Mr. Peel stated in the House of Commons, a few evenings since, that he had given orders for a prosecution against Bridle, the late keeper of Ilchester gaol; and that he had also directed eminent surveyors to examine and report upon the present site and state of that prison.

A gentleman being asked, what the Marquis of Londonderry could possibly mean by the expression—"the subtle fluid of a simple unit," when speaking of the circulating medium in the debate on Monday evening, replied, "Oh! no doubt the noble lord alluded to the watermark in a one pound note." — *Bell's Messenger*.

**King's Theatre.**—On Saturday last the pretty Ballet d'action, *Les Pages du Duc de Vendôme*, was again performed at this theatre, in which Mad. Noblet now appeared for the first time as *Le Premier Page*. The success of this Ballet at Paris depended almost entirely upon the charming acting of Maddie. Bigotini, whose talents are well known to the thousands and tens of thousands of the English who have witnessed their effect in that city. When it was produced here, it certainly wanted the main prop by which it was supported at the place of its birth; and though it pleased, as affording a relief from the eternal *pirouettes*, and the monstrous postures which we are too often condemned to view, yet it languished for want of a proper representative of the principal character. This character is now assigned to Maddie. Noblet, who fills it in a manner that leaves us nothing to wish. She is exactly the lively, active, arch page of the ancient French Court that we have always figured in our imagination. Her gesture is expressive, and her motion is the grace of nature tutored by art. These, united to the fine display of her symmetrical form in male attire, and the sweetness of her smile, made so strong an impression upon the spectators on Saturday night, that we anticipate not only many repetitions of this Ballet, but the performance of some new piece in which her acting will constitute the principal feature.—The Spanish *pas de deux* between Noblet and Mercandotti was encored, each of them accompanying the dance with their castanets quite à l'Espagnole. Paul, with C. Vestris and his wife, Mad. Ronzi Vestris, were introduced in the Ballet, and danced with the greatest applause from a full house.

**His Grace the Duke of Buckingham.**—At the Duke of Buckingham's audit, on Monday last, the liberal reduction of 20l. per cent was made on the rents, and a handsome dinner provided for the occasion. His Grace's health was drank with the most lively feelings of enthusiasm, and every symptom of gratitude manifested by his tenantry. After dinner an address was voted to his Grace. — *Windsor Express*.

To His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, &c.

MY LORD DUKE,

Aylesbury, April 2, 1822.

"We, your Grace's tenants at Aylesbury and its neighbourhood, beg your acceptance of our grateful thanks for the liberal and nobleman-like treatment we experienced at your Grace's rent receipts at Aylesbury, by the reduction of 20l. per cent from our rents, which will better enable us to meet the present times. We also thank your Grace for the assurance, given at an entertainment to which your tenantry and yeomanry were invited at your mansions at Stowe, where we had the honour of dining with your Grace at a most sumptuous table, that besides the reduction we now experience, should the times require it, you will make a further reduction to enable your tenantry to meet them. May your noble example be followed by the Noblemen and Gentlemen throughout the kingdom, and we are convinced Old England will still be a happy and flourishing country.

Your Grace's old tenants and yeoman pray for you and your family, that you may live many years to enjoy health and prosperity. May your yeoman always be proud to spring forward in the defence of your King and Country."

We remain your Grace's most obedient and humble Servants,  
YOUR OLD TENANTRY AND YEOMANRY.

**Antidote for Vegetable Poison.**—E. Drepiex has ascertained by numerous experiments, that the fruit of *Fewillea Cordifolia* is a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons. He poisoned dogs by the *Rhus Toxicodendron* (Swamp Sumac), Hemlock, and Nux Vomica. All those that were left to the poison died; but those to whom the *Fewillea* was administered recovered completely, after a short illness. — *American Paper*.



London Gazette.

WAR OFFICE, FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1822.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Veterinary Surgeon John William Jons, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Spencer, who exchanges.

3d ditto, Assistant Surgeon Fredrick Brown, M. D. from the 22d foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Williamson, appointed to the Staff.

9th Regiment of light dragoons, lieut. Thomas Montgomery, from the 16th light dragoons, to be lieutenant, vice McDowall who exchanges.

15th ditto, assistant-surgeon Samuel Jeyes, M. D. to be surgeon, vice John Easton, who retires upon half pay.

16th ditto, brevet colonel Francis Newbery, from half-pay 24th light dragoons, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Wm. Keith Elphinstone, who retires upon half-pay of the regiment, receiving the difference between the full-pay of cavalry and the full-pay of infantry.—To be lieutenants, lieut. Thomas L. Stuart Monteath, from 17th light dragoons, vice Graham, who exchanges, lieut. George McDowall, from the 9th light dragoons, vice Montgomery, who exchanges.—To be veterinary surgeon—veterinary surgeon George Spencer, from 1st dragoon guards, vice Jons, who exchanges.

17th ditto, lieut. William Graham, from the 16th light dragoons, to be lieut. vice Monteath, who exchanges.

3d regiment of foot, Captain Sydney John Cotton, from half-pay 23d light dragoons, to be Captain, vice Wm. Rowdon, who exchanges.

9th ditto, lieut. Alex. Fraser to be Captain, without purchase, vice Loftus, deceased; ensign Frederick Patric Clarkson, to be lieut. vice Fraser.

29th regiment of foot, captain William Elliott to be Major, by purchase, vice Gell, who retires; lieut. Arthur Richardson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Elliott; ensign Jonathan Davidson, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Richardson; gentleman cadet George Stevens Byng, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Davidson.

30th ditto, gentleman cadet Henry M. Dixon, from the royal military college, to be ensign, by purchase, Gunning, appointed to the 52d foot.

33d ditto, brevet major Henry Boone Hall, from the 58th foot, to be Captain, vice Forlong, who exchanges.

41st ditto, ensign William Childers, late of the 10th foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Copson deceased.

44th ditto, lieutenant Francis Hawkins, from the 69th foot, to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Short deceased.

49th ditto, lieut. William Henry Barker, from half-pay 25th foot, to be lieut. vice Edmund Peel, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

50th ditto, captain Peter Powell, from half-pay 23d foot, to be captain, vice James Bishopp, who exchanges.

52d ditto, Captain James McNair, to be major by purchase vice Rowan, who retires; lieutenant Sir William Henry Clerke, bart. to be Captain, by purchase, vice McNair; ensign R. H. Hill, to be lieut. by purchase, vice Clerke; ensign Wm. Octavius Gunning, from the 30th foot, to be ensign, vice Hill.

57th ditto, major Edward Lenn, from half-pay 3d Ceylon regiment, to be major, vice Hector Maclean, who exchanges.

59th ditto, Captain James Forlong, from the 33d foot, to be captain, vice Hall, who exchange.

63d ditto, lieut. col. Edward Burke, from the 2d west india regiment, to be lieut. col. vice O'Hara, who exchanges.

78th ditto, ensign William John Pym Gore, from half-pay 57th foot to be ensign, without purchase, vice McLeod, deceased.

89th ditto, lieut. Edmund Worsley, from half-pay 60th foot, to be lieut. vice Hawkins, appointed to the 44th foot; assistant surgeon James Walsh, from half-pay 10th royal veteran battalion, to be assistant surgeon, vice Patrick Pope, whose appointment has not taken place.

90th ditto, lieut. Robert Read, from half-pay 61st foot, to be lieut. vice Benjamin Robert Otley, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d west india regiment, lieut. col. Edward O'Hara, from the 33d foot, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Burke, who exchanges; captain Peter Willatts, from half-pay royal african corps, to be captain. To be lieutenants—lieutenant Daniel Ale, from half-pay royal african corps. Lieutenant John Poss, from half-pay royal african corps. To be ensigns—ensign Duncan Maclean, from half-pay royal african corps; ensign James Rogers, from half-pay royal west india rangers.

2d royal veteran battalion, captain Alexander McDonnell, from the late 6th royal veteran battalion, to be captain; ensign John Ella, from the late 2d royal veteran battalion, to be ensign, vice Geo. Norton, who returns to his former situation on the retired list.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—To be assistant-surgeons to the forces—hospital assistant James Sibbald, M. D. vice Napier, deceased; assistant-surgeon John Williamson, M. D. from the 3d dragoon guards. To be hospital assistant to the forces—Hospital assistant Peter Mawry, from half-pay, vice Munkittrick, whose appointment has not taken place.

MEMORANDA.—The appointment of Lieutenant William Shaw; from the late 5th Royal Veteran Battalion, to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion on 25th December last, has not taken place. The exchange between Major Gordon, of the 21st Foot, and Major Lenn, on half-pay 3d Ceylon Regiment, as stated in the Gazette of 30th March last, has not taken place. The commission of Lieutenant Sherburne, of the 1st Foot, has been antedated to 19th October, 1820, but he has not been allowed to receive any back-pay.

Erratum in the Gazette of 27th ultim.—For Assistant Commissary General Seaman, dismissed the Service, read Deputy Assistant Commissary General Seaman.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1822.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant Wilkinson Lester Kaye to be First Lieutenant; Gentleman Cadet John H. Humfrey to be Second Lieutenant; First Lieutenant Fenton Robinson, from half-pay, to be First Lieutenant, vice Manley, deceased.

In the NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSEHOLD BOOK for 1512, we are informed that "A thousand pounds was the sum annually expended in house keeping: this maintained 166 persons; and wheat was 6s. 8d. per quarter.

"The family rose at six in the morning; my lord and my lady had set on their table for breakfast, at 7 o'clock in the morning—

"A quart of beer, a quart of wine, two pieces of salt fish, half a dozen red herrings white ones, and a dish of sprats.

"They dined at ten—supped at four in the afternoon. The gates were all shut at nine, and no further ingress or egress permitted."—See pages 314 and 316.—But now, A. D. 1821,—

"The gentleman who dines the latest,

"Is in our streets esteemed the greatest;

"But surely greater than them all

"Is he now never dines at all."

A wag, on being told it was the fashion to dine later and later every day, said "He anposed it would end at last in not dining till to-morrow."

Dresses.—The ladies defend the tightness of their dresses on two very plausible grounds—that it displays the beauty of their waist, and prevents the waste of materials.

We understand that the design for the painted window for the parish church of Buckingham, which the Duke of Buckingham promised upon his elevation to his new dignity, has been determined upon. It had been conjectured, that some scriptural subject would dignify the gift. But no; all things temporal and eternal are trifles light as air, in comparison of the name and lineage of Richard Grenville Chandos, Duke of Buckingham; and the "family" arms are actually destined to glitter forever in the eyes of the religious people of Buckingham! How they may esteem this pious and munificent benefaction, we have yet to learn; but this we know, that if the window, with such a profusion upon it, is accepted, it will be a lasting monument of the personal vanity of one party, and the abject servility of the other.—*Bucks Chronicle*.

A Sweet Quack.—Have any of our lean Readers been seduced by the following modest Announcement in the COURIER!—"SUGAR LAURENTI:—Persons who sweeten their Tea or Coffee, every morning, with this agreeable Sugar, are sure to regain a good plight of body, and to acquire a remarkable freshness: it dispels leanness, and pale and livid complexions; and, independent of the corpulence and freshness which it procures, invigorates the forces of nature to such a degree, that by this extraordinary increase of strength, nature is enabled to expel from the mechanism of the human body the causes of disorders, which makes that by its eminent strengthening qualities; it yet retains the properties to cure all curable complaints, without rejecting from all these affections the hidden and abandoned, and also the despaired of by persons attached to the same art as the author. Mr. Laurenti, a French Physician, who is the inventor of this Sugar, is ready to communicate the name, street, and number, of the dwellings of Persons of Distinction who have been cured of serious complaints through the efficacy of this Sugar, after having used it as a nourishing food." Two shillings and sixpence the small loaf of half a pound weight."

## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1832.

## ABSENTEES.

Sir THOMAS LETHBRIDGE rose, pursuant to a notice which he had given yesterday, for the purpose of presenting a petition of great importance. It came from the county of Somerset, and was signed by about 600 most respectable individuals, inhabitants of Bath. The subject was of that nature which was likely to excite considerable curiosity, and he had accordingly been desired to call the particular attention of the House to it. He hoped he should not incur the displeasure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for introducing a petition, the language of which was by no means the same as that of most of the petitions presented to the House. (hear.) The gist of it, in fact, was, to pray the House to lay upon a particular class of the community a new tax. (hear.) He sincerely trusted that the Right Honourable Gentleman would speedily inform Parliament to what amount it was intended to remit any of the existing taxes; and he had the pleasure of assuring the Right Honourable Gentleman, that should he experience any difficulty in providing for such remission, there would be found in this petition ample grounds laid for supplying any deficiency of funds which such a measure might occasion. (hear.) The petitioners stated, that they felt most deeply the distresses which so generally pervaded the country; and their representations he (Sir T. Lethbridge) thought to be most intimately connected with that painful subject. The petition related to the absentees, who during the last 3 or 4 years had quitted the country, and gone over to the Continent to spend their money. (hear.) The allusion was meant to English, Scotch, and Irish Absentees—to all Absentees of this description from the United Kingdom. (hear, hear.) He did not mean to vouch for the accuracy of the particular averments of the Petitioners, or to pledge himself for the correctness of their calculations; but they set forth that there were now living on the Continent not less than ten thousand British families, and that each family might fairly be supposed to consist of not less than five persons. The Petitioners went on to say, that upon a very moderate calculation, they assumed that these absentees altogether expended as much as 50,000*l.* per diem, (a laugh,) or 350,000*l.* a week, or 1,400,000*l.* a month, or 18,200,000*l.* a year (laughter.) It was set forth that these sums were expended in different countries and cities on the Continent—at Bruges, at Havre, Milan, Ghent, Brussels, Berlin, Bordeaux, and a great many other places. (hear.) Now he (Sir Thomas Lethbridge) thought, that part of this statement at least was borne out by the very able and delightful speech which the House had heard the other night from a Noble Marquis, and in which that Noble Lord assigned as one reason for continuing our extensive diplomatic establishments on their present footing, that no man could walk now-a-days through any town or city on the Continent without meeting with hosts of Englishmen. The petitioners went on to speak of the dangerous effects likely to arise from the prevailing system of educating our youth abroad—a system which they considered likely to be destructive of our national character, and which, as a recent melancholy case had too well proved, was decidedly adverse to our holy faith. He was not prepared to go along with the petitioners in all their assertions, but they had brought forward a grave subject, to which he felt he was bound to call attention. They set forth the losses which the revenue was likely to sustain, and concluded by praying that the House would impose a tax upon all absentees, and that such tax might be fully equal to that share of the public burdens which the individuals in question would have had to pay, had they remained in their native country, either by direct taxation or in duties on various articles. The petition further recommended, that the House would prevent money being paid to pensioners, sinecurists, placemen, or public annuitants abroad, except on actual service. He (Sir T. Lethbridge) knew very well that some sort of bonus was held out to those persons who went abroad; but, speaking for himself as a private individual, he would rather remain in England upon fifty pounds a year than decline his share of the public burdens. (hear, hear.) Now the prospect of this bonus might in some degree excuse the absentees in question, at the same time that it went to justify the imposition of some sort of tax upon them. The bonus to be realized at the present time by sending 100*l.* cash from hence to Paris, he understood to be twenty-five per cent. (cries of "no, no.") He was one of those who thought that nothing had yet been done to relieve the distresses of the country. He might, perhaps, be wrong in this opinion; but many were the persons who would go with him in it. If Ministers soaped that in reality nothing effectual could be done without putting on a new tax, no opportunity could be fairer for such a measure than the adoption of the suggestion offered by these petitioners. (a laugh.) The greater part of these absentees were persons either of a high rank or moving in the superior classes of life; and the House would have, therefore, the satisfaction of knowing that such a tax would not fall on the poorer sort of people. He must again remind the Government, that day after day, and week after week, were passing away, and nothing had yet been done to relieve the distress of Agricultural distress. If nothing could be done—if no-

thing was meant to be done—let the Government stand forth and manfully avow the fact; but till he heard such a confession from his Majesty's Ministers, he (Sir Thomas Lethbridge) could not imagine that the fact was so. He thought that this long delay had intervened only because they had not hitherto properly applied themselves to the subject. Should the Session, however, conclude without adequate relief having been secured, he knew not what might be the consequences. (hear.) Government talked about the revenue of the country being in an improving state; but though the revenue might be in general a very proper pulse by the state of which to ascertain the condition of a country, it was very possible to trust it too far. If the whole system upon which we had proceeded in regard to the interests of Agriculture were not speedily altered, he should tremble for the event.

Mr. RICARDO, in the first place, wished to set the Honourable Baronet right as to the exchange between France and England. (a laugh.) The exchange was now at par, and it was almost impossible that it should not be at par, because we possessed a metallic currency. Where a metallic currency was circulated, the exchange could not vary more than from about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 per cent. Then, as to the prayer of the petition in the hands of the Honourable Baronet, he (Mr. Ricardo) should be extremely sorry to see it granted. It would be productive of a great evil; for, if it were to be conceded, it would have the effect of ultimately taking the whole capital of the country abroad. If the absentees in question left their capitals behind them here, they were still useful to the country, though not in such a degree as if the parties themselves were present, and spent their money on the spot. What most surprised him (Mr. Ricardo) was, that the Honourable Baronet should bring such a petition forward, at the very time that he was proposing in the agricultural committee every sort of resolution which might make all the articles of life, and provisions in particular, attainable at the dearest rate. The Hon. Baronet was for high duties; the imposition of which would be the readiest means of compelling people of small fortunes to quit the kingdom. (hear, hear.) Of all the evils complained of, he (Mr. Ricardo) was still disposed to think the corn laws the worst, as they bore, directly or indirectly, the heaviest upon us. He conceived that were the corn laws once got rid of, and our general policy in these subjects thoroughly revised, this would be the cheapest country in the world (hear, hear); and that instead of our complaining that capital was withdrawn from us, we should find that capital would come hither from all corners of the civilized world. Indeed such a result must be certain, if we could once reduce the national debt, (hear, hear.)—a reduction which, although by many considered to be impracticable, he considered by no means to be so. (hear, hear.) That great debt might be reduced by a fair and proportionate contribution of all sorts of property—he meant that by the united contribution of the mercantile, the landed, and he would add, the funded interest, the national debt might be certainly got rid of. (hear, hear.) If the Government would pursue, moreover, a right course of policy as to the corn laws, he did say that England would be the cheapest country in which a man could live; and it would rise to state of prosperity, in regard to population and riches of which, perhaps, the imaginations of Hon. Gentlemen could at present form no idea. (hear, hear.)

Mr. D. BROWNE dwelt on the evil suffered in Ireland from the absentee system. All taxes were on consumption, so that they all fell on the resident gentry, while the absentees entirely escaped. One half of the men of property of Ireland were calculated to be absentees. It was disgraceful that in a country of statesmen and philosophers, such an evil as this should exist, and that we should despair of a remedy. He was disposed to apply himself to this practical evil, and to draw sun beams out of cucumbers (a laugh.)

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY thought that the entire abolition of the property Tax was one of the greatest errors which had been committed by the administration, since the commencement of the late war. It was true that the exchanges between France and England were now at par, but before the alteration of our currency, they had been very nearly what the Hon. Baronet had stated them at. He (Mr. Gurney) would by no means concur in the prayer of this petition. The gentlemen who had calculated with such vigilant accuracy the exact amount expended in Paris, seemed at least to have exercised something like a similar discretion in selecting Bath as the pleasantest place in which they could expend their own money (A laugh.) He was for a free ingress and egress into and out of the country; but if the rich man was to travel for his amusement, it was at least but fair that the poor man should be allowed to visit a foreign land without being subject to imprisonment for attempting to leave his own. The Hon. Gent. here alluded to the recent examination in Bow-street of three persons, in the employ of Mr. Martineau, of Whitecross-street, who had been seduced to leave that gentleman's employ by an individual who engaged them to superintend a large establishment in Paris. The three individuals, after attempting to leave Dover, were taken up, brought to Bow-street, examined, and in default of bail committed to prison. He might be told that this was the ancient law; but, if he mistook not, that ancient law was enacted against those who should export certain machinery out of the country, or



who should seduce artificers to leave it. The House perceived that these three men were the seduced and not the seducers. Whatever might be intended, as to any prosecution against the person who had seduced the men in question from their employ, he (Mr. Gurney) was extremely anxious that the matter should be made known to Parliament, because he did not think that such a law as appeared here to have been infringed was extremely hard. He conceived that the egress and ingress ought to be perfectly free; and equally so to the rich and poor. (hear, hear.)

Mr. DICKINSON thought that the Hon. Gentleman had lost sight of the fair merits of this question. Whatever might be thought as to the effect of the project which had been brought forward by the Noble Lord—whatever might be the visionary anticipation of some gentlemen as to the reduction of the National Debt (an event which had been strongly predicted by many an enthusiastic mind, ever since the French Revolution,) he (Mr. Dickinson) could not be insensible to the mischief which the emigration of our artificers might produce. He remembered, that after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, this country had been immensely benefited by the industrious emigrants who sought the protection of our asylum. He knew that Prussia, from the same causes, was almost entirely established as a commercial kingdom. He wished he could remind the persons who left their country in this time of distress of the patriotic feeling of a Persian Ambassador, who brought to Europe a sod from his own earth, that he might recollect every day to do something for the benefit of Persia. The Englishmen who resided abroad at this time should recollect that in every act of their lives they were doing something to the injury of England. (hear.) He would address to them the celebrated maxim of antiquity—*Spartam nactus es, hanc exorna.* (hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that, with respect to the prayer of the petition, the Honourable Member for Portarlington and other gentlemen had sufficiently demonstrated the inconveniences which must arise from carrying it into effect. The Hon. Baronet would say that every possible mode of taxation had been already resorted to. (a laugh.) He would add, that among all the many projects which had been submitted to him for new taxes, or modifications of taxes, he had never found one that, after mature deliberation, he considered to be practicable. (hear, hear.) A Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. D. Browne) seemed to forget that, among the many absentees from Ireland, there were not a few who resided in England, and who, consequently, did not thereby evade their share of the taxes imposed generally upon the empire. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had taken considerable pains to ascertain the proportion of taxes which might have been borne by the absentees on the Continent, had they remained in England, and he found that it did not exceed 5,000*l.* a year, out of a taxation of between six and seven millions. Many other considerations must present themselves to every Honourable Gentleman very readily. For instance, many of these absentees had found themselves compelled to go abroad, for the sake, probably, of retrenchment, or with a view to the arrangement of their disordered affairs. With respect to those persons who went abroad for the purpose of laying down a system of economy, who were vegetating rather than living, in different parts of Europe, he believed the most effectual way to bring them home, and to keep them there, would be to make this country as comfortable as possible for them. (cheering.) When this were effected by a relaxation of taxes, or by any of the different modes which gentlemen had pointed out, it was a most desirable object, and the more it was attended to, the more anxious the people would be to remain at home. (hear, hear.) This country was, to a certain degree, a more expensive place of residence than many others; and the ordinary prices of the necessities of life had been greatly enhanced by the late war. But, when the prices of this country became equalized with those of the Continent, the temptation to reside abroad would undoubtedly cease; because he believed there were very few individuals indeed, who, if they could live easily and comfortably at home, under the laws, habits, and customs to which they had been inured from their infancy, would feel any desire to pass their days in foreign countries. (hear.) He was convinced that there was not an Englishman, possessing the feelings which belonged to the English character, who would not rather reside in his native country, if he could do so with comfort, than settle on a foreign shore. (hear.)

Sir I. COFFIN.—I must say, in justice to the profession to which I belong, that there is not a British naval officer residing abroad, who has not been sent there by his poverty—not by his inclination.—(hear.)

Mr. W. SMITH wished that some of his Majesty's Ministers would introduce a Bill to remove those disabilities and hardships under which the working classes of society now laboured, with respect to emigration. He did not wish to speak ill of the existing law, but it appeared to him that the Chancellor of the Exchequer felt that law to be most harsh and severe. It was, indeed, as tyrannous as tyranny could make it. This appeared to be more particularly the case at the present moment, when people who were starving at home, and who endeavoured to escape from poverty here, that they might get employment abroad, were met by the law, which said "You must go back,"—not only that, but "You must go

back to a prison," because the law of self-preservation had induced them to commit a breach of the law of the land. Those people were punished because they were attempting to do that which persons in a higher class of life were suffered to do without interruption. (hear, hear.) What was there to prevent a rich man from going abroad, taking a large capital with him, and employing it in the establishment of any manufacture he might think most beneficial? (hear, hear.) It would be most unfair if any law existed that could interfere with his speculation; but, with respect to persons of fortune, there was no prohibitory statute. They might proceed with their property to other countries, they might make the most of their skill and understanding in setting up manufactures abroad, but if a working artisan followed the example, he was liable to imprisonment. (hear, hear.) Many Petitions had been brought before the House, pointing out particular remedies for the existing distress, and each of these had, as it were, produced a debate on the state of the nation, in the course of which every gentleman was not only at liberty, but was called on to state, what he thought the best mode of affording relief from the existing pressure. In delivering his opinions on this subject, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that neither the rich nor the poor would leave England, if care were taken to render living at home easy and comfortable. (hear, hear.) If all that was contained in this pregnant sentence were acted on, this country would, at no very distant period, arrive at a much better situation than that in which it was at present placed. One great error, he thought, pervaded all these petitions. Each of them pointed out some specific remedy; but relief could not be expected, except from a combination of measures. The Corn Bill would not produce the good effects which those who petitioned for it anticipated. It would be only useful, as the Noble Marquis had observed, to prevent distress from returning, whenever the country should have conquered it, instead of relieving the misery which now prevailed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted, that the only way to make the people contented with their situation, was by enabling them to live cheaply and comfortably. But that could not be done by raising the price of corn. That was not the way by which their manufactures could be produced at such a rate as would procure what was called the balance of trade in favour of England. Neither was it by raising the price of corn that the poor's rates would be decreased. The measure proposed by the Honourable Member for Portarlington would be effectual, if it could be carried into execution. But it was one of such extreme difficulty, there were so many prejudices to conquer, and it would require so strong a hand to carry it into execution, that he despaired of ever seeing it carried into effect. As to the idea of affording the country effectual and immediate relief, by a partial reduction of the National Debt, it was a mere delusion. A reduction of taxation, even though it were not to a very great extent, would be beneficial in two ways—it would give a certain degree of relief, and it would prove to those who felt the pressure of taxation, that the House did take the distresses of the country into serious consideration, and would use their best efforts to remove them.

After a few words (in explanation) from Mr. D. Browne, the Petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

## EMBASSY TO SWITZERLAND.

Mr. WARRE commenced by apologising for bringing under the consideration of the House a subject which, to a certain extent, had been introduced to their notice on the preceding evening. The object at which he aimed was, strictly speaking, a reduction of expense in the diplomatic department, and he begged leave to express a hope, that those who might happen to differ from him on this occasion would attribute his conduct to public and not to private feeling. In introducing the subject, it was necessary for him to call the attention of the House to the information which had been laid on their table, which contained an historical account of the embassies sent by this country to the Swiss Cantons. By the papers which the Noble Marquis had laid before the House, in addition to those for which he (Mr. Warre) had moved, it appeared that from the year 1750 to the year 1783, there were four different English Ministers at the Swiss Cantons, each receiving 1,572*l.* per annum. It further appeared, that from 1783 to 1792 an individual (Mr. Braun), whose name was mentioned by the Noble Marquis last night, acted as *Charge d'Affaires* at the Swiss Cantons, for which duty he was paid 250*l.* a year. With respect to that individual, it was fair to infer, as Mr. Pitt, the Minister of the country when his appointment took place continued him in the situation till his death, that he was perfectly satisfied with his conduct, and that the smallness of the salary had nothing to do with incapacity. After his decease, however, the old amount of salary was restored, and he could not avoid directing the mind of the House to the period at which the change was effected. That period was the year 1792. Whether Mr. Pitt, in sanctioning the estimate of 1786, in which the salary of 250*l.* was continued to the *Charge d'Affaires* at the Swiss Cantons, bore in mind what had taken place at Paris three years before, he could not say. And here he assured the Noble Marquis, that if, in adverting to this point, he happened to allude to the salary of an American Ambassador, in doing so, he was actuated by no wish to subvert

the Government, to wage war against the Monarchy of England, or to overthrow the other two branches of which the British Constitution was composed. (*hear, hear, hear.*) When Mr. Pitt chose to continue the reduced allowance of the *Charge d'Affaires* to Switzerland, he might, perhaps, have recollected, that when Dr. Franklin was Ambassador at the Court of Paris, and did, in that capacity successfully overmatch, in diplomatic skill, our Ambassador—for, in spite of all that skill could do on the part of the English Minister, the Ambassador of an infant Republic, as he might denominate America, completely defeated Lord Stormont, who complained loudly of it—at that time the salary of Dr. Franklin including his Secretary, was only 1,000*l.* a year. (*hear, hear.*) He now came to the next period at which the scale of our embassy to the Swiss Cantons was changed—he meant from the year 1793 to 1798, and when, be it remembered, the scale of the missions, sent out was considerably lower in a pecuniary point of view than it had been in different periods since. What was then the state of Europe? It was wholly hostile to the interests of this country, and at that time Mr. Wickham was selected to open a negotiation with the French Republic, which he endeavoured to effect in 1795. Belgium was then overrun by the French, Holland was conquered, and Buonaparte was victorious in Italy. The state of Europe therefore afforded a sufficient reason for the conduct of Mr. Pitt in sending a *Charge d'Affaires* to the Swiss Cantons. That Minister wished for an opportunity of entering into a negotiation, and Switzerland, he knew, was the only place where it could be carried on. To prove this, it was merely sufficient to read one paragraph from a note addressed by Mr. Wickham to the French Minister in Switzerland. It was dated Berne, 8th March, 1795, and ran thus:—"The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the Swiss Cantons, is instructed to convey to your Excellency the desire of his Court to be made acquainted through him with the disposition of the French Republic as to the object of a general pacification." This was sufficient evidence of the motives which induced the mission of Mr. Wickham. It was true, if the French Government agreed to treat for peace, Mr. Wickham could not have negotiated it; but it was quite clear that he was employed to take the first step for the attainment of that object.—The French Directory, in a most insolent and overbearing message, called on the Swiss Cantons to give up the English Ambassador. Their refusal would doubtless have been extremely dangerous, but they were relieved from all apprehensions on the subject by the removal of Mr. Wickham from their Country. After this Mr. Spencer Smith was in Switzerland for a short time, and there was also a sort of special mission, authorized by the Earl of Liverpool, then Lord Hawkesbury. He sent a gentleman named Moor, to Switzerland, but the internal state of the country being disturbed, he was recalled; and from that period no person from this country was accredited to the Swiss Cantons, not even during the peace of Amiens, until the year 1814, when Mr. Stratford Canning went out as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The Noble Marquis had argued, that when peace was restored to Europe in 1814, it was necessary that Switzerland should become a party to the general negotiation. But for what purpose?—merely for the re-organization of her own affairs, and for the restoration of that territory of which she had been deprived. With that view it appeared, Mr. S. Canning was despatched to Switzerland; and in the month of April, 1815, it did appear, that a considerable portion of diplomatic business was transacted in that country. The ministers of the Allied Powers entered into a consideration of the affairs of the Helvetic League. On the 18th of March, 1815, they published a protocol of their proceedings, and in the same month a declaration of the independence and neutrality of Switzerland was promulgated. In the month of June an extraordinary assembly of the States was commenced at Zurich, which was attended by the Ministers of all the great Powers, *Charge d'Affaires* appearing on the part of Russia. What was done in that Assembly? The Valais, Geneva, and Neuchâtel, of which the Swiss Cantons had been deprived, were restored to them, and on the 19th of the same month a protocol was published, stating the cession of certain portions of territory to the Swiss Cantons. These cessions were very small; they made a very trifling difference in the line of frontier, which, with the exception of that alteration, remained the same as in 1792. It was the object of the Allied Powers, by these measures, to secure the neutrality of the Swiss; and, having accomplished that design, he might be accused of ignorance of diplomatic history, if he did not say that the mission of Mr. S. Canning, was then at an end. (*hear, hear.*) The Noble Marquis had asked, "Would you not send an envoy to Bavaria or to Wurtemberg; two Powers which had so much increased in importance within the last few years?" Now granting for the sake of argument, that he would send envoys to those courts, it could not be said that Switzerland was at all similarly circumstanced. He was at a loss to perceive in what respect the importance and power of Switzerland had been increased. The Noble Marquis also maintained that the usefulness of a mission was not to be estimated by the quantity of business which it performed. He confessed he was utterly at a loss to know, and he should like to receive information on the subject, in what other way he could discover the usefulness of a mission than by a consideration of the duties which devolved on it. He

knew that Ambassadors were appointed at times to keep up what was called a diplomatic intercourse between two countries; but he would presently show that such a practice could not exist with reference to Switzerland. If that country were considered as merely an intermediate stage, to which despatches, intended for our Court, or for any of the Courts with which we were at amity, were in the first instance to be directed, he could not see the utility of such a system. Why, as we were at peace with all the world, should not those despatches be addressed at once to the Courts for which they were intended. What was the declaration of 1815, with respect to Switzerland? It was, that the neutrality of the Swiss Cantons should be secured and protected. How, then, was that neutrality to be violated, except from without? France invaded that country in 1798, and it was possible that she might feel a disposition to do so again; or perhaps some neighbouring state might be induced to act in a similar manner. But if such a disposition to interfere with the neutrality of Switzerland happened to exist, who was the first person who ought to inform this Court of such an intention? Surely it was not the resident in Switzerland, but the person who was accredited at the Court which entertained such hostile designs. If he had his eyes and his ears about him, and discovered an intention on the part of the Court where he was received as Minister from this country to break the peace of Europe, most unquestionably, and in all common sense, the information of such a design ought to come from him. The Minister at the Court which was employed in making hostile preparations ought to give notice of the fact, and not the Minister residing in the state against which the attack was meditated. He could not, therefore, see why a considerable mission should be kept up in Switzerland, for the purpose of watching over its neutrality, and take care that it was not violated. Perhaps it would be said, "You know all this in 1816, why did you not object to it then?" Now, as far as he was concerned, he must say, in defence of his own consistency, and of the consistency of several of his friends who were then in Parliament, that the subject was not passed over unnoticed. The Noble Lord, it would be recollected, brought down his amended estimate, and moved for leave to bring in a bill founded on that estimate. He obtained leave; but before he brought in his bill, the Right Honourable Member for Knaresborough (Mr. Tierney) moved that a Committee should be appointed to look a little more closely into the estimate. He failed in his object but he made a second effort on the motion for bringing up the Report, by moving an amendment, to induce the House to pause, and consider the subject more maturely before they sanctioned the estimate. He had occasionally heard it used as an argument, that diplomatic missions were kept up on the principle of mutual friendly intercourse, as a sort of compliment, rather than the serious result of important state policy. Thus, it was considered a species of etiquette, if one Court sent a Minister of a particular rank to another, that the latter should be ready to send out an Envoy of a similar rank. But, if the House would look to the circumstances, they would see how impossible it was that this system of mutual compliment could have been adapted to this case. (*hear, hear.*) If they would examine the document that had been laid on the table, they would see how sparing the Swiss Cantons were of their missions. Fixed missions, it should be observed, they had none; and the two last missions which they sent to this country, between 1790 and 1822, were employed in the years 1814 and 1815. This very circumstance spoke in effect the language which he (Mr. Warren) had used. The neutrality of Switzerland having been accomplished, all that the parties concerned wished having been completed, the Swiss Cantons recalled their special mission, for which there was no longer any occasion. He knew very well that the Gentlemen opposite would support themselves in a great measure on this question, by asking why these objections were made now—why they were not offered in 1816 or 1817? Now he had often heard it remarked, that even that House, with all its collective wisdom, and all its united talent, he would not say could not, but certainly did not, give attention to more than one or two things at a time. If he were asked why this question had not been mooted during the last two years, he would say, that since the moment the late Queen of England set her foot upon our shores, in June 1820, down to the last session, when the question of the Liturgy was for the last time brought before the House by his Hon. Friend the Member for Midhurst (Mr. J. Smith), no other subject could be discussed.—In 1819, the discussion of the Manchester meeting had occupied the whole attention of the House. Those two questions had precluded every other subject for three years. At the time the Civil List had been agreed to, this particular part of it, to which he now requested the attention of the House, had no chance of being patiently considered. They were then discussing whether the military monster—to borrow a figure from the Noble Lord—which devastated the Continent, should be established in this country, and whether this nation would submit to have a standing army imposed upon it of 92,000 men. He asked, whether this question could then be duly attended to? In 1817, a much more momentous question occupied all the attention which the House could give. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the indemnity to Ministers for their proceedings during the suspension, were the only subject discussed in that year. In 1818, the dissolution of Parliament approaching so near, every Gentleman had been thinking more of what might happen



out of this House than what ought to be done within it. But previously to the late appointment, 20 months did elapse during which no minister plenipotentiary was appointed; and the very period at which the present mission was sent was the period when what some called an arrangement, and some, in plainer terms, a bargain, had taken place between the Noble Lord and his Friends who now sat near him. He meant to say nothing of the gentleman who held the mission in Switzerland. If he did not know, as he had known that Gentleman, he should hold it very unworthy of such a discussion to mix up the character of an individual with it. He begged leave to assure the House that the mission itself, and not the person who held it, was the object of his motion. The Noble Lord might reply that assurances had been given that a Minister would be sent to the Swiss Cantons. But might he ask the Noble Lord, what had taken place in the mean time to cause a change in that intention. Had not the address of last June, and the answer to that Address, pledged Ministers to every practicable retrenchment in the Civil Service? If a *Charge d'Affaires* had been found sufficient for the public service, they (his continental friends) might be told by the Noble Marquis, that they must not be surprised at his proposing to have that public service still carried on by a *Charge d'Affaires* and requesting (he did not mean with any undue submission) that they should concur in Mr. Disbrowe being continued in the office which he had discharged for 20 months with ability and success. (Acr.) It might be said, and he was sorry he had not alluded to it earlier, that in 1820 the civil list had been again fixed by Parliament. But then his Noble Friend the Member for Huntingdon (Lord John Russell) had made another effort, by moving the postponement of bringing up the report to review what was considered an undue estimate of the expenses of missions. That motion he (Mr. Warre) had supported. Therefore that could not be stated now as an objection to his criticising any item of the civil list. The Noble Lord had said last night that the rank and every circumstance connected with the mission was the same as in 1792, except the amount of pay. The Noble Lord was not entitled to take the period of 1792 in this loose way, for Lord Robert Fitzgerald had not been appointed till 1793, after hostilities had commenced, and then he had been sent with a totally different view from that which was now alleged as the ground of the present mission. (Acr.) Although the Noble Lord had thrown out a sort of sarcasm at the mere nothing which could be saved by this reduction, he must remind the Noble Marquis that he had precluded himself from that ground. At the commencement of the numerous or rather innumerable discussions on retrenchment, the Noble Marquis set out with saying, "Mark my words, I quarrel with no saving; I do not inquire into the largeness or smallness of the sum, but I ask to have the sum pointed out and proved unnecessary, and you will not find me hostile to its reduction." If, then, this had been the language of the Noble Marquis, he would now take him on his own ground. Mr. Disbrowe had in round numbers, 1,600l. from which he would deduct 10 per cent., in order to meet the view of the Noble Lord, and it would be 1,440l. The present mission, including the Secretary of Legation, was 4,400l; deducting 10 per cent. 3,960l; and deducting the pension of 1,200l. it was 2,760l. From this sum he deducted 1,440l. which had been Mr. Disbrowe's salary, and the difference was 1,320l. of annual saving which might have been made. This year the outfit 1,500l. was to be added, and the total saving was thus be 2,820l. The sum, then, which, he contended, as unnecessary expense during the present year, was 2,820l. This sum he would beg leave to say was not unworthy of the notice of Parliament, according to their own proceedings. It exceeded either the amount of salary for any of the Lords of the Admiralty or of the joint Postmaster-General. Therefore the amount must be at present out of the question, Mr. Wynn, it had been stated, had had a pension. Of this he had been aware. The period of service for which he had got that pension was short; but knowing that three or four young men were in the same situation, he would reckon it invidious to remark upon that circumstance, and it was not his intention to do so. If the question were before them now, and the thing were to be done again, he would deny that the system of giving pensions to young men for very few years ought to be supported. (Acr.) If the case were in other respects good as to the appointment of Mr. Wynn, he would admit that his having had a pension was, *pro tanto*, an additional recommendation. As to the reports in the newspapers to which allusion had been made, he was so party to them. (Acr.) He knew of this transaction, only what the public knew. Adverting to the arrangements of 1814, on which the Noble Lord relied so much, he begged to remind the House of the temper and feeling in which they had been agreed to. It was when we were fresh from the glorious fields of Toulouse and Waterloo, and the Noble Lord had come back with documents connected with triumphs and exultations. He believed that there was nothing which could have been proposed which Parliament would not then sanction. But if the same subjects were to be now considered, he must say that the result would be different. We should not now regard the Dutch fortresses and Prussian loans with the same facility. With these topics, he might class the establishment of four foreign missions. In the exultation of that period, which he had no wish to depreciate, the extra

vagant views of Ministers were readily acceded to; but it would not be so now. They heard it said that a person of a certain rank must be appointed; but the Noble Lord would find that his allies, the innocent and interesting Swiss, would have acquiesced in Mr. Disbrowe's continuance with them, with all his experience in the situation which he held. Mr. Disbrowe he (Mr. Ward) had the pleasure of knowing well. His Hon. and Learned Friend, the Member for Knarborough (Sir James Mackintosh) had alluded to what might be object of the confederates of Europe in sending missions to Switzerland. He referred with regret to such nefarious purposes. If for such purposes the mission now in question was sent by this country, it was the strongest argument against it. (He begged pardon for having occupied so much of the time of the House. (Acrs.)) He hoped he had abstained from any remarks of a personal or offensive nature. (Acrs from the Ministerial side.) The Hon. Gentleman then moved a series of resolutions. (All but the last detailed the history of the mission from 1750 down to this time, to the same effect as his speech) To the last resolution, he begged the particular attention of the House, for it was the only substantial resolution which put the question at issue. It was, "That it appeared to the House that the expenses of the Mission to Switzerland might, without detriment to the Public service, be reduced to what they had been at the appointment of Lord Robert Fitzgerald, and what they had been one year and eight months preceding the present appointment to that station."

The SPEAKER having read the first resolution,

The MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY rose.—Having had occasion last night to address some observations to the House upon the subject, and considering the liberal and certainly fair manner in which the Hon. Member brought forward the question, he should not think it necessary to trouble the House at any length. The very liberal shape in which the question was presented, enabled him to approach it more directly than he could have done if an answer to the motion were to lead him into a wandering discussion. The Hon. Member must have either forgotten the principles he (Lord Londonderry) had mentioned last night as the ground of refusing the motion, or he had endeavoured to take him by surprise, when he contended that this question had not been before a Committee before. He (Lord Londonderry) had laid down last night as a principle that foreign affairs could be conducted only by placing confidence in the Executive Government, and that it would be impossible to appoint missions, select individuals, or fix the scale of missions, without that confidence. In 1815 the House had taken the estimate from the Crown. It was true that objection had been made to the taking of the estimate in that way, but those objections had been as unavailing then as he trusted this motion would be to-night. The House then took the estimate on the ground of confidence in the administration of the day, and the responsibility on which they acted. He trusted that if the House would not have the estimates generally submitted to a Committee last night, they would not take this particular branch of them for inquiry, unless there appeared to be something very incorrect. If this part was as correct as the rest, how could it be selected for inquiry? If the House consented to this proposal, how many more would they put at issue on the same principle. It was the more necessary to take their station here, because it appeared to be one of a series of motions of the same kind. The Hon. Gentleman had no objection to the individual who filled the office in question, he admitted his station in the country to have fitted him for the office; he admitted, too, that his having had a pension was an additional recommendation. In these circumstances the selection of Switzerland might appear surprising. This particular choice seemed to have been made from regard to the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Tierney), who would no longer call his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Wynn) near him his (Mr. Tierney's) Right Hon. Friend, though others continued that courtesy. This was the usual practice of the Right Honourable Gentleman to withdraw his friendship whenever Gentlemen happened to join his Majesty's Government. In this way only could he account for the particular attention now given to the mission to Switzerland. But it appeared that no sooner was this to be disposed of, than another Honourable Member would come forward with a similar proposition respecting another mission. The Member for Sudbury had talked of cancelling missions; so that the foreign affairs of this country would be managed on the floor of the House of Commons. If, therefore, he objected last night to going before a committee, because though he had great confidence in every Committee of that House, he did not think a Committee fit for such a purpose, much more must he object to the present proposition. Already Wurtemberg and Bavaria were almost on the notice for addressing the Crown that the missions to them should cease, unless cause should be shown from diplomatic circumstances to prove that they were necessary. If, then, this would not be constitutional—and it was not the habit of America, that favorite example, to ask such account of the Executive; for a very large round sum had been voted that missions might be sent to South America, without requiring what character of missions or what scale of expense was to be adopted, for Buenos Ayres, for Colombia, Chili, or Peru—we were become less monarchical than America. They were more confiding than we, and abstained from inquiry where there was not immediate

absolute necessity at the moment. The present proposition went to establish the practice, that if it could be proved that an individual had ever received less money on any occasion, or if there had been a cessation in any respect in a mission, then the presumption must be against Ministers, and the onus must be thrown on them of justifying their conduct, not only in the face of Parliament, but in the face of the public at large. If he were to submit to such a practice, the House must think him not fit for his office. He would not so far degrade his office. An argument more strained than the Honourable Member's through all his details to establish his conclusion, he had never heard. It was founded particularly on the case of Mr. Brann, who had been there from 1782. He (Lord Londonderry), when he had adverted to this case last night, had supposed that this appointment had been a sentence of degradation—a punishment for diplomatic offences. He had certainly inquired since what had been the cause, and when he stated it, it would perhaps decide the question, whether there ought to be a wish to imitate all the circumstances of this case. He was not sure that it would be thought convenient or more economical that all dispatches should be written in the French language. Mr. Brann had been an old Swiss Officer, attached, it is true, to this country. Mr. Norton, whose Secretary he had been, had left him behind him there; but why no change had been made for nine years afterwards, he (Lord Londonderry) knew not, and had not been able to ascertain. He could not tell whether it might not be to mark some displeasure felt towards the Swiss Cantons. It was not known what feeling might then have existed towards Switzerland. It was, however, known that it was a common mode of showing a feeling of coldness to appoint a Minister of inferior rank, or with inferior salary. Those things had often been done; but if the doctrine now contended for were established it could not happen in future without the consideration of all its circumstances on the floor of the House. He believed Mr. Brann had been very honest; but he could not trace the influence of his mission in that country. Fair influence could be exercised by such means, but from the period of 1792, when hostilities were breaking forth, he saw nothing to lead him to believe that any valuable consequences had resulted from Mr. Brann's having resided during those years as our minister in Switzerland. He did not think it safe to adopt the plan of the Hon. Member, and to withdraw our minister at the conclusion of a negotiation, and then wait till an extraordinary courier should announce that the neutrality had been actually violated. He did not believe that the minister, when sent back, would find the country in the best spirit to co-operate with him. He could not agree to the proposition, that we should not have a minister unless there should be active employment for him where he resided. It was his business to ascertain what counsels they were about to adopt, and what other counsels might be suggested to them. Upon considering the history detailed by the Hon. Member, he contended that the whole stream of policy was in favour of the present appointment. Mr. Brann had been there from 1783; but in opening his case the Hon. Member had forgotten the different circumstances in which Mr. Wickham and Lord Robert Fitzgerald had occupied the same station. Lord Fitzgerald had been there for four years, from 1792 to 1796, when he was succeeded by Mr. Wickham, who for a short time, had been *Charge d'Affaires*, but was afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary till the peace of Amiens. But really he was fatiguing the House to proceed in this argument, since no objection had been made to the individual. He could not see that any ground had been stated for the motion. He would, however, just call the attention of the House to communications with Mr. S. Canning on his appointment as a Minister Plenipotentiary. The Noble Marquis then read a letter to Mr. Stratford Canning, desiring him to tell the Confederation that a Minister would be sent to them from this country to supply his place, and afterwards explained the circumstances which led to a delay of some months before any such Ministers was appointed. He was not certain that he had not gone into more explanation than was necessary upon a motion like the present. (*loud cheers from the Opposition.*) He knew the meaning of those cheers. Some gentlemen thought that if you told any thing you ought to tell every thing. (*great cheering mingled with laughter, from the Opposition.*) He was, however, of a very different opinion and thought that secrets of State ought never to be divulged. (*cheers.*) Though the Honourable Member who had introduced this measure had introduced it in a very fair and liberal manner, still he must say that there appeared in other quarters a very uncharitable desire to run down the character of a private individual. He trusted, however, that the House would oppose itself to that desire, and would protect the characters of public men against dark hints and unfounded insinuations. He should not trouble the House with any further observations at present, as he apprehended, from the vote of last night, that gentlemen had made up their minds to travel the paths of their ancestors, which had conducted the country to greatness, power, and honour, and not to deviate from them into principles which were not admitted to be sound even by such States as acknowledged a democratical form of a Government. (*cheers.*)

Lord NORMANLY (*amidst loud and general cries of Question,*) expressed his great surprise at seeing the Noble Marquis come down to defend the salary of the Swiss Envoy, after the mighty threats of resignation which he had held out to the House on a former evening.

Cries of "Question," and "Withdraw," were then reiterated from all parts of the House; in the midst of them,

Mr. WARRE rose to reply; but not a single observation that he made reached the Gallery.

The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY then rose to say that he trusted the Resolutions would be put *seriatim*. On the first seven resolutions, he should move the previous question; the last he should meet with a decided negative.

The first seven resolutions were then read from the Chair: the previous question was moved on the seven first, and carried. On the 8th Resolution the House divided—

For the resolution, 141 | Against it, 247 | Majority, 106.

### Remarkable Longevity.

#### ACCOUNT OF AN OLD MAN OF THE AGE OF KING WILLIAM; BY DR. SILLIMAN.

Two miles from Whitehall, on the Salem-road, to Albany, in the state of New York, lives Henry Francisco, a native of France, and of a place which he pronounced Essaz. He believes himself to be one hundred and thirty four years old, and the country around believe him to be of this great age. When we arrived at his residence, (a plain farmer's house, not painted, rather out of repair, and much open to the wind,) he was up-stairs, at his daily work, of spooling and winding yarn. This occupation is auxiliary to that of his wife, who is a weaver, and although more than eighty years old, she weaves six yards a day, and the old man can supply her with more yarn than she can weave. Supposing he must be very feeble, we offered to go up-stairs to him, but he soon came down, walking somewhat stooping, and supported by a staff, but without apparent inconvenience than most persons exhibit at eighty-five and ninety. His stature is of the middle size.

He still retains the front teeth of his upper jaw; his mouth is not fallen in, like that of old people generally, and his lips, particularly, are like those of middle life; his voice is strong and sweet toned, although a little tremulous; his hearing very little impaired, so that a voice of usual strength, with distinct articulation, enables him to understand; his eye-sight is sufficient for his work, and he distinguishes large print, such as the title-page of the Bible, without glasses; his health is good, and has always been so, except that he has now a cough and expectoration.

His father was driven out of France by religious persecution, and fled to Amsterdam; by his account it must have been on account of the persecutions of the French protestants, or Huguenots, in the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV.

From these dates we are enabled to fix the time of his birth, provided he is correct in the main fact, for he says he was present at Queen Anne's coronation, and was sixteen years old, the 31st day of May, old style.

He said he fought in all Queen Anne's wars, and was at many battles, and under many commanders, but his memory fails, and he cannot remember their names, except the Duke of Marlborough, who was one of them.

He has been much cut up by wounds which he showed us, but cannot always give a very distinct account of his warfare.

He has had two wives, and twenty-one children; the youngest child is the daughter, in whose house he now lives, and she is fifty-two years old; of course he was eighty-two when she was born; they suppose several of the older children are still living, at a very advanced age, beyond the Ohio, but they have not heard of them in several years.

Henry Francisco has been, all his life, a very active and energetic, although not a stout-framed man. He was formerly fond of spirits, and did, for a certain period, drink more than was proper, but that habit appears to have been long abandoned.

In other respects he has been remarkably abstemious, eating but little, and particularly abstaining almost entirely from animal food; his favourite articles being tea, bread and butter, and baked apples. His wife said, that after such a breakfast, he would go out and work till noon; then dine upon the same, if he could get it, and then take the same at night, and particularly, that he always drank tea when he could obtain it, three cups at a time, three times a day.

Little could I have expected to converse and shake hands with a man who has been a soldier in most of the wars of this country for one hundred years—who, more than a century ago, fought under Marlborough, in the wars of Queen Anne, and who, (already grown up to manhood), saw her crowned one hundred and seventeen years ago; who, one hundred and twenty-eight years ago, and in the century before the last, was driven from France by the proud, magnificent, and intolerant Louis XIV, and who has lived a forty-fourth part of all the time that the human race have occupied this globe!



## Distressed Irish.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Native Inhabitants, in a letter to you, have expressed a hope, that the Lottery Committee will give up the profits of the sale of the Calcutta Lottery towards the relief of the distressed people of Ireland. Not knowing how far this can be complied with, I propose that a separate Lottery be established for their benefit; a larger sum can be raised by this plan than by any other that has been proposed, but a delay of probably two or three months will elapse before the drawing can take place, and the amount be realized.

As it is probable that many Gentlemen will offer their services for conducting it, if practicable, I am not aware of any particular difficulties that are likely to occur.

D—.

## Ancient British Literature.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The readiness with which you give insertion to any publication that has for its object the benefit of your Countrymen generally, and more particularly to such as to tend to the promotion and advantage of Literature, has induced me to solicit a page in your valuable JOURNAL for the following Extracts from the Report relative to the views and proceedings of the Cymmrodorion or Metropolitan Cambrian Institution, the object of which will appear from the following extract:

*Report prepared for the Anniversary of the Cymmrodorion, on the 22d of May last.*

In commencing a review as to the proceedings of the newly-established Cymmrodorion, during the first year of their exertions for the advancement of Welsh Literature, it seems necessary to advert to that original Institution, of which the one now under consideration is, in fact, a revival.

It appears that in the year 1751, a considerable number of persons, connected with the Principality of Wales, and influenced by a due regard to National Celebrity, founded a Society in this Metropolis, under the title of Cymmrodorion,\* for the purpose of promoting the Cultivation, and preserving the Remains of Ancient British Literature.

In order to become thoroughly acquainted with the genuine history and antiquities of a people from whom they were descended, a knowledge of the language of that people was an indispensable acquirement; and the study of it was particularly enjoined, not only from its utility in assisting the historical researches of the Antiquary, but as a language in high estimation on account of its properties in grammatical construction, force of expression, and extreme copiousness, without recourse to the aid of foreign words; for, according to the remaining works of ancient Bards, it has continued the same during a period of more than twelve hundred years: it has also been extolled as a language particularly well adapted for versification.

On examining the Constitutions which the Members of this Society had framed for their conduct, it will be seen that they resolved to purchase a copy, if practicable, of every book which had been, and of every one which might in future be printed in the language above-mentioned: for procuring as many ancient Manuscripts therein as possible; and for collecting works in any language treating of the History and Antiquities of Britain. From these resources it was determined to publish any discoveries or improvements which might be made relative to National History, Poetry, and Antiquity; as well as all scarce and valuable Manuscripts, of which the Society should become possessed, with notes, critical and explanatory.

This Institution, which, during a protracted course of foreign warfare, had sunk into inaction, has been recently restored, and

\* This word is the plural number of Cymmrodawr, and signifies "Associates."

has received additional distinction from the Patronage of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

The existing Institution, although it presents itself under a fresh appearance, is devoted to objects similar to those which animated the former one. To preserve and illustrate the remains of Ancient British Literature, and to promote its future cultivation by every means in their power, are the ends designed by the present Cymmrodorion; and, in an age like this, peculiarly prolific in, and auspicious to literary improvement, it cannot for a moment be doubted that a continuance of zeal and proper support will lead to ultimate success.

It is not, however, reasonable to expect, that in an Association of this nature, its Members should have been able, in the first year of renovation, to make any great progress towards a display of their operations. In so short a period, not much could be looked for beyond the complete organization of the Society. Nevertheless the time has not been wholly occupied by mere measures of regulation. The collection of several valuable Books and Manuscripts, the continuance of periodical publications, subscriptions to works tending to disseminate a knowledge of ancient British Literature, and encouragement to the study of the Welsh Language, have already resulted from the restoration of the Cymmrodorion, in conformity with the views which they profess; and there is now in the hands of an eminent Artist a design for a Medal, which has been, and will from time to time be, offered as a Prize for literary compositions. Seven Candidates have presented themselves for the Medal lately advertised to be given for the best Welsh Ode on the revival of the Society.

The Prize, on this occasion, has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Jones, Treasurer of the Institution. In justice, however, to the Authors of two Odes, under the signatures of P. and T. Gwynedd, it should be observed, that particular praise has been given to them for their compositions; and it must be added, that on the respective performances of the other Candidates, great encomium has likewise been pronounced.

It may confidently be expected, that every succeeding year will give additional impulse to the activity of the Cymmrodorion. The fruits of their labours in the commencement of their undertaking, limited as their endeavours must necessarily have been with regard to the main objects of their pursuit, are sufficient to encourage the hope, that by an earnest perseverance in the scheme in which they have embarked, they will lay the foundation of a Depository for Records, of no inconsiderable value in elucidating the Antiquities of Britain; and that their co-operation in furtherance of the lately renewed Eisteddfodau, or, as they have been termed, British Olympics, within the Principality, will not only conduce to the preservation of such memorials of the Language and Customs of our Ancestors as are deserving of notice, or essential to our National History, but will also be the means of practically improving among the descendants of the Ancient Britons the knowledge which is retained of their original tongue. With a view to the accomplishment of these objects, it is intended to procure suitable apartments,\* in a convenient situation, for the use of the Society, which will afford opportunities of occasionally visiting the Library, and where communications may be received, and meetings take place for the transaction of all business belonging to the Institution, to ensure the respectability of which, no pains will be wanting; nor for the further collection of Books and Manuscripts characteristic of the views of the Institution will any exertions be spared in imitating the example of the old Society, whose Museum and Library remain at the Welsh School House, where they were first deposited.

For the purpose, however, of giving every possible effect to the efforts of the Metropolitan, as well as to those of the Provincial Institutions, which already concur with the former in principle, it is extremely desirable that such a combination of the whole should be made, that an unity of action may be the consequence of their contributory energies. It will, therefore, be expedient to submit a plan of arrangements to the Societies

\* A commodious situation has since been fixed upon.

In the Principality, at their several ensuing Meetings, requesting their concurrence in so desirable a project, under such modifications as may be calculated to further the interests of the Societies in general; and at the same time to suggest that the productions of each should be printed, as occasions may offer, under the direction of the Society in London.

In conclusion, there is one point which, looking at the general welfare of the Principality and public good as a proper groundwork of action, seems to call for special observation; this is, the necessity of a Welsh Church in London, a circumstance which did not escape the notice of the original Cymmrodorion, who remarked that the Protestants of all nations in Europe, the Ancient Britons excepted, had particular Churches in this Metropolis, for the purposes of Divine Worship in their own language. When the number of Welsh in this City and its neighbourhood, who are conversant only with their native tongue, is considered, the want of an appropriate place for their exercise of public devotion must surely be acknowledged. This subject is one of serious moment, and demands the immediate attention of the Members of this Institution, who, by turning their thoughts to the adoption of some means for remedying the deficiency intimated, would secure their name from oblivion, though their Establishment should cease to exist, and raise to themselves a monument not to be demolished.—“*Monumentum are perennius.*”

I am aware that the number of my Countrymen in India is but trifling, yet, as any contribution, however small, will materially assist in carrying into effect the views of the Institution; and the Report, from which the foregoing is an Extract, having fallen into my hands, I think it my duty to make the subject matter of it as publicly known as possible, that those few resident in India, who feel an interest in promoting and encouraging the dissemination of the Literature of their country may come forward and contribute their mite towards it.

The following are the Resolutions adopted at the first meeting, and on which the Society was subsequently formed:—

*At a numerous Meeting of Gentlemen interested in the Welfare of the Principality of Wales, convened by the Public Advertisment, and held at the Freemasons Hall, on the 24th June, 1820, Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. M. P., in the Chair,*  
It was Resolved,

I.—That the Language and Literature of Wales are eminently worthy of cultivation, and that it is therefore highly desirable, that a Literary Institution, connected with this object, be established in London.

II.—That, accordingly, the Society of Cymmrodorion, instituted in 1751, be revived, and that this Meeting do form itself into such Society, under the designation of the “Cymmrodorion, or Metropolitan Cambrian Institution.”

III.—That this Institution be in connection with the Societies, already established in Wales for the same purpose, and that it be considered as forming a point of union between those Societies.

IV.—That it shall be the paramount aim of this Institution to preserve and illustrate the ancient Remains of Welsh Literature, and to promote its cultivation in the present day by all the means in their power.

V.—That this end be most particularly secured—

*First.*—By re-collecting Ancient Welsh Manuscripts, or copies thereof: or, where that is impracticable, by procuring accurate Catalogues of all such as are now known to exist.

*Secondly.*—By collecting printed Books in the Welsh or any other Language that are connected with Wales or its Literature; or with the Literature of its kindred tongues, the Armoric, the Cornish, and Irish.

*Thirdly.*—By promoting the composition of Original Dissertations and Essays on Welsh History and Literature, to be read at the General Meetings of the Institution.

*Fourthly.*—By the publication of such ancient Manuscripts and Original Compositions as may be deemed worthy thereof, and also by the republication of scarce works likely to assist the objects of this Institution.

*Fifthly.*—By promoting and encouraging such modern works of merit as may tend to disseminate a knowledge of the History and Literature of the Principality.

*Sixthly.*—By corresponding with the Provincial Societies on these subjects, and by such other communications with individuals of learning and talent as may conduce to the attainment of the ends contemplated by this Institution.

VI.—That the Nobility and Gentry, and other respectable persons, connected with Wales, be earnestly invited to co-operate in this patriotic design.

VII.—That it would materially tend to the interests and respectability of this Institution, if it could be established under the Royal Patronage.

VIII.—That, therefore, a humble application be made to His Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to become patron.

XI.—That Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart. M. P. be respectfully requested to accept the Office of President.

X.—That the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Provincial Societies, acting in concert with this, be, in like manner, requested to become Vice-Presidents.

XI.—That Richard Edmunds and William Owen Pughe, Esqrs. be appointed Librarians of the Institution.

XII.—That John Humphreys Parry, Esq. be appointed Secretary.

XIII.—That Mr. Thomas Jones be appointed Treasurer.

XIV.—That the Right Honourable Lord Dynevor, C. W. W. Wynn, Esq. M. P. Rev. William Jones, Rev. Peter Felix, Rev. Morgan Hughes, Messrs. David Jones, John Parry, Thomas Parry, William Davies, Evan Williams, James Evans, Edward Jones, David Davies, John Probert, and James Davies, be nominated a temporary Committee for forming such preliminary arrangements as may be necessary to promote the objects of the Institution; and that the President, Vice-Presidents, Librarians, Secretary, and Treasurer, be, *ex officio*, Members thereof, any five of such Committee to constitute a *Quorum*.

XV.—That the first Meeting of the Committee shall take place at the House of the President, in St. James's Square, on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock.

XVI.—That a Subscription be immediately entered into for accomplishing the objects of the Institution, and that all Subscribers of One Guinea or more annually, or of Ten Guineas or more at one time, become Subscribing Members of this Institution.

These Extracts are sufficient to shew to your Welsh readers the views under which the Society was established.

To that natural love which every man feels for his country, I think it unnecessary to appeal. That such a feeling does exist to its fullest extent in the heart of every Welshman, however far he may be removed from the seat of his ancestors and the place of his birth, will, I trust, appear, by their readiness to come forward and assist the Parent Society in permanently establishing an Institution so laudable. It is with this view that I have troubled you; and as there may be some of my countrymen in India whose situation in life and place in society will give weight to a proposal for the establishment in Calcutta of a branch of the Institution, I shall feel most happy to render my humble assistance towards it.

I beg to send you the Report, to make any use of you please, and should any of your readers concur with me in the object of this letter, I shall feel happy to receive any communication on the subject addressed to me, under cover, through you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Calcutta, Oct. 1, 1822.

A WELSHMAN.



# Native's Idea of Wives.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I have to apologize for the length of this letter, but as the subject of it is I believe nearly new to your columns, I trust it will not be deemed altogether inadmissible. It is the substance of a conversation which I fell into with an intelligent Native; a man who had travelled into many parts of Europe and Asia, and had made deeper observations than are generally met with among the Natives of India. I am in the habit of translating passages of your JOURNAL to him, upon which he makes remarks that often compensate me for my trouble. A few days ago he observed that it was very singular so many Europeans should have such an aversion to matrimony, "which abstractedly considered (he continued) is a duty that every man owes to society, such an aversion is never heard of amongst us; but upon reflection it surely must be the natural effect of your system, which lifts women out of their proper sphere, by making them mingle with male society, and turning those into companions, whom nature never intended to act that part.

"We act differently: the apartment of our wives are separated from our own: so that if ever they become troublesome, it is of little consequence, for they never enter the mundana. But you say our women must be very unhappy in such a seclusion: this is a mistake, and proceeds from want of reflection; for in a community, this is the natural place of women, and ours would be miserable if exposed as yours are: you have taught your females to mingle with and behave like men, as is evident, because when first introduced among them, they shun their gaze, and are feminine, meek, lowly, and modest; at length however they become imprudent and foolish, acting very impudently.

"By your laws you can marry but one wife, but we marry as many as we can afford to maintain: so that if we do not find happiness from one we seek it from another: this plurality too is of essential benefit, in as much as it makes each strive to please in order that she may obtain favor; while your wives are your masters, not caring a broken cord whether you are pleased or not. Thus, matrimony amongst us is always a happy state; while amongst you its essence is done away with, for it is necessarily a mere lottery: your young women are aware of this, and therefore they practice every method to ensnare and entice young men into matrimony; keeping perhaps within the bounds of chastity, but not of decorum; witness their dress, which is calculated to raise impure desires, and which our women would die of shame to be seen in; the extravagance too, and waste of money which these dresses occasion, are often the source of much perplexity and distress to their parents; exclusive of the passion which many young women imbibe by these means for dress, and which is often a plague to their husbands afterwards. All this we are exempt from. It is not the fault of your women (who as far as I have observed are by nature good) but the effects of a foolish system.

"And after all, what good reasons can you adduce for restricting a man to one wife? are there not many evil consequences which spring directly from this source? your young women pine by hundred in hopeless celibacy until the flower of their beauty and their sweetness is faded and lost; ours are almost all married and mothers before the age of fifteen: thus adhering to the dictates of nature, which yours are obliged to suppress or otherwise they act foolishly; our young men of respectability always marry: often before they are full grown; while yours on the contrary dread marriage; and very justly too: because, without any remedy for it, they may meet with a woman who will make them unhappy for life: they thus prefer (in India at least) taking one two or three native women; in fact following our plan though in its worst light: for the women they keep are the very dregs of mankind. However that may be, I wonder that any of them can ever be induced to marry at such a hazard as they encounter; it is indeed for the better ordering of society that a woman should have but one husband, because no man likes to support children

which in such a case he would have good reason to doubt were his own; but this can never happen with women, who must always know whether their children are their own or not! for the same reason the passion of jealousy, to which your wives are so subject and to which ours are not, is preposterous in a woman, though rational enough in a man. There is no reasonable objection that I can see to your men having many wives, provided they are all supported by them.

"When your young men do marry, how silly and boyish are their motives! they are the motives of children eager to obtain their plaything, not of men rationally disposed to increase and fix their happiness and consequence: they marry women often of far inferior rank and consequence, from what they call love; but in other words it is to cure the pain of an inordinate desire; for what else can that marriage be deemed that is consummated at the expiration of a courtship of three weeks! but how inconsistent is this! for desire blinds every man to the imperfections of its object, and in a moment oversets all that your system had been aiming at in placing the two sexes together, viz. that a man shall be enabled by intercourse and conversation to choose such a woman as may be a fit partner for him. Is not this the very utmost height of foolishness? Our young men seldom see their wives before marriage: the match is made by the parents, and the interests of both families held in view: thus adhering to the real intent of marriage, which is a civil institution for the benefit of society in general and of the parties individually; and wholly unconnected with passion: though the sincerest love and attachment are often produced by such a tie.

"You expose a sex naturally weak to every temptation by this free intercourse. If they fall, they are left a prey to want and shame, to herd with the vilest of mankind, and of course to become depraved to the last degree. Is not our plan more merciful and humane? We betroth our young women while they are children, and preserve them from temptation by seclusion until nature claims her rights, when the marriage is consummated. If after this they turn to folly, we put them to death rather than abandon them to such supreme misery; let the unprejudiced judge which conduct is more acceptable to that Being whose spirit is mercy! I cannot conceive the heart of that father who can resist the imploring prayer of his repentant child: of an inexperienced young creature, by nature soft, gentle, affectionate and good: I say, I cannot imagine how man can abandon her to such horror, for falling where it is hardly to be expected she shall stand. Alas! for the humanity of Europeans.

"But, you say, learning is of great advantage to your women. It is assuredly so, for without it they would be totally unfit for their station: but will learning give them that firmness and resolution so necessary under your scheme? will it enable them to resist the allurements of love, urged with ardor, importunity, and opportunity; the most learned ladies are by no means the most virtuous; on the contrary, the polish and brilliancy of their minds only render them the more susceptible of impression and tarnish. Women, however acute or penetrating, of whatever genius or capacity, are still equally irresolute and weak in whatever concerns this passion. This is nature; she formed them so for beneficial purposes, and it is folly to oppose her. The only real advantages that learning confers on them in this respect, is, that by giving them delicacy, it prevents their giving way to gross men of an inferior order; but it is no safeguard against men equal to or abler than themselves. Another inconsistency attends your scheme; your Press teems with inflammatory works, which, true, you forbid them to peruse, yet you teach them to read and allow them egress and ingress as they please.

"You say Public Opinion has sufficient strength to preserve them from corruption, even when tempted by those they love. It is undoubtedly of great force; of more than either law or religion: but you will please to observe that Public Contempt follows only the discovery of the crime, not the committing of it. Thus the knowledge that the scorn of mankind will follow this discovery does not have much further effect than to teach them (what their whole sex are already expert enough in) duplicity and cunning.

"And what do you propose from this your treatment of woman? What end have you in view? What degree of happiness do you attain to from it, that we do also attain with not much less trouble? You partially enlighten their understandings; what for? to render them fitter companions, you say; what then, are you in a desert? are you to associate with none but your wives after marriage? or do you pursue this system in order that they may occasionally become the councillors of your state or the leaders of your armies? has your nation then ever profited by the wisdom or valor of your ladies? You say refinement has advanced in progress, that numberless arts and manufactures tending to the civilization and happiness of mankind have arisen from your plan. They end in it too; for as these arts principally arose from the wants which your system creates to woman, so without that system these arts would have been unnecessary, and the people engaged in them would have been employed in some manner more substantially useful. Thus, many of your boasted improvements proceed in a circle, instead of to the point of perfection. Your manufactures (many of them) are despised by us as of no use: yet Europeans have the presumption to talk of the obstinacy and ignorance, and wrongheadedness of the Natives, without reflecting that on our plan the purchase of various articles of European manufacture would be an expensive folly. Wherever the industry or wisdom of Europeans can be of solid use to us we profit by it: but depend on it you will never teach us your wants, or persuade us that they are not artificial instead of natural refinements. But while we are on the subject of manufactures, your inconsistencies become again apparent; many of your sedentary employments, such as watchmaking, seal engraving, jewellers, and numberless others are monopolized by men: while almost the only employment of women of that class is stitching and sewing; to attain perfection in which, surely the kind of education many of them have is quite unnecessary. But this is nothing, take the effects of your system as they are often to be observed in higher life: in the evils and mismanagement which it often gives birth to in public business; the wife or the companion often governs all, and the chances are that wherever she intermeddles she spoils all; this is to be expected from the natural folly of women, who have but little foresight, and that little of still less use to them; because their understandings are invariably awayed, if not entirely guided, by their hearts.

"On the whole, I cannot help thinking that your system of one wife, and of making women your companions, is radically wrong: it is true I may be prejudiced, but it appears to me that it is not only destructive of or at least prejudicial to private happiness, but that it does no little mischief considered in a public light."

I have given you sufficient of these remarks I believe to point out the mode of thinking among Natives on the subject of our habits and sentiments: and shall therefore add nothing further than that

I am, Sir, Your very obedient Servant,

September 25, 1822.

OSTROGOTH.

### Shipping Arrivals.

#### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct.	6 Faza Robany	Arab	Nacoda	Muscat	Aug. 31
	7 Exmouth	British	A. Bramwell	Rangoon	Sept. 20
	7 Triunfo Americano	Port.	J. J. de Souza	Lisbon	Mar. 28
	7 Le G. Navigateur	French	L. Gonids	France	May 6

### Shipping Departures.

#### CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Oct.	5 Victory	British	M. P. Crisp	Madras
	5 Bengal	Amren.	T. Moriarty	Boston
	6 Dorothy	British	J. Hargraves	Liverpool
	6 Indian Oak	British	J. Reed	Batavia
	6 Jane	British	C. Maitland	Isle of France

## Distressed Irish.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The enclosed small sum, viz. 450 Rupees has been collected at this Station for the Relief of the Suffering Irish, and it is request that you, as a friend to the cause, will receive the amount, and pay it to any house that may act as Agents.

We are, your's faithfully,

Bauleah, October 1, 1822.

### SUBSCRIBERS.

#### Subscriptions at Bauleah.

R. B. B. ....	105	J. B. ....	25
G. G. M. ....	50	T. C. ....	25
A. O. ....	25	C. B. ....	25
W. R. F. ....	50	P. ....	20
C. D. ....	25		
J. H. W. ....	100		
		Total	450

Subscriptions to the Fund for the Distressed Irish, from the Officers and Men of the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery, at Dum-Dum.

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Major General Thomas Hardwick, .....	200	Warrant Officers, ....	20
Lieut. Col. J. Ahmuty, ..	50	Apothecaries and Stewards, 2d and 3d Batt, ..	75
Major J. F. Dandae, ..	50	Non Commissioned Staff, 2d Battalion, .....	60
Maj. and Mrs. Pollock, ..	50	Non Commissioned Staff, 2d Battalion, .....	40
Capt. Jno. Scott, ....	50	Non Commissioned Officers filling Staff appointments, .....	72
Captain Parby, .....	50	Drum and Fife Major 2d Battalion, .....	20
G. O. Jacob, .....	100	Non Commissioned Officers and Gunners, belonging to the Free Mason's Lodge ....	200
1st Lt. R. G. Bedingfield, ..	20	2d Company 2d Batt. .	94½
1st Lieut. B. Brown, ..	20	3d Ditto ditto, .....	81½
2d Lieut. G. H. Dyke, ..	10	4th Ditto ditto, .....	100
2d Lieut. E. C. Hughes, ..	30	5th Ditto ditto, .....	123½
2d Lieut. J. Turton, ..	20	6th Ditto ditto, .....	143
2d Lt. N. Monkhouse, ..	50	7th Ditto ditto, .....	55
2d Lieut. T. Blair, ....	20	8th Ditto ditto, .....	84
2d Lieut. Pepper, ....	50		
2d Lieut. J. Revell, ..	20	Total 1300½	
2d Lieut. E. H. Wiggins, ..	15		
2d Lieut. P. B. Barltou, ..	20	Subscriptions at Bauleah 450	
2d Lieut. T. P. Ackers, ..	15	Officers at Dum Dum ..	1040
2d Lieut. J. T. Lane, ..	10	Men at ditto, .....	1300½
2d Lt. J. B. Backhouse, ..	10	Sum already advertised 31,232	
Asst Surg. Geo. Baillie, ..	20		
Ditto Charles Mottley, ..	20		
2d Lieut. E. Blake, ....	60		
2d Lieut. E. H. Ludlow, ..	10		
Captain J. C. Hyde, ..	50		
2d Lieut. H. B. Dalzell, ..	10		
2d Lieut. J. R. Greene, ..	10		
		Total 1040	

### Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 6, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—CAMOENS, (P.) and FELICITAS, outward-bound, remain,—FORT WILLIAM, EARL KELIE, HARMONY, and ELIZABETH, inward-bound, remain,—LE GRAND NAVIGATEUR, (F.) passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

Saugor.—NANCY, gone to Sea.

The PHENIX, and CALCUTTA, arrived at Cooley Bazar on Sunday, and the TRAVANCORE, and ELIZA, arrived off Calcutta on the same day.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—509—

## Captain Oliver.

To Captain Daniel Oliver, late Commander of the Ship  
Mahomed Shaw.

DEAR SIR,

I am flattered by the handsome terms, in which you are pleased to convey your sense of my conduct, in affording aid to yourself, Officers and Crew of the MAHOMED SHAW. In rescuing so many of my fellow men from imminent danger, I receive more heartfelt satisfaction than any pecuniary gift could possibly afford me.

I accept with pleasure the token of gratitude, which you have so kindly offered, and shall preserve it as a remembrance of your acknowledgment, that I have, in the exercise of Humanity, through Providence, been instrumental in saving the lives of all that composed the Commanding Officer and Crew of the ill-fated Ship MAHOMED SHAW.

I am, My Dear Sir, with every

good wish, your's most truly,

Ship Clyde, Calcutta, Oct. 2, 1822.

THOMAS DRIVER.

## East India Writers.

"WRITERS AND WRITERISM, FIFTY YEARS SINCE."

(Or a Lampoon by a Noble Adventurer.)

Extract from Lord Clive's Speech in the House of Lords, 30th March 1772.—From Adolphus's History of England, vol. ii. pp. 17-18. chap. xx.

"But the most interesting part of Lord Clive's defence was that where he analyzed the state of India, and described those enormities which degraded the British name, and impoverished the Company, while individuals were suddenly enriched, and the natives grievously oppressed. The germ of the evil was truly and forcibly displayed in the animated portrait which he gave of a young adventurer first seeking the shores of Asia. 'Let us for a moment,' he said, 'consider the education of a youth destined for India. The advantages arising from the Company's service are now generally known; and every man is desirous to get his son appointed a writer to Bengal; which is usually at the age of sixteen. His parents and relations represent to him the certainties of making a fortune, inflaming his ambition by reference to peers and commoners, who have amassed great treasures in short periods. Thus are their principles early corrupted; and, as they generally go in considerable numbers, they mutually inflate their expectations to such a degree, in the course of the voyage, that before their arrival the period of return is fixed. Let us now view one of those Writers arrived in Bengal, and not worth a groat. As soon as he lands, a Banyan, possessed perhaps of one hundred thousand pounds, desires he may have the honour of serving this young gentleman at four shillings and sixpence per month. The Company has provided chambers for him, but they are not good enough; the Banyan finds better. The young man, in walking about the town, observes that other Writers, arrived only a year before him, live in splendid apartments, or have houses of their own, ride upon fine prancing Arabian horses, and in palanquins and chaises; that they keep seraglios, make entertainments, and treat with champagne and claret. When he reports his observations, the Banyan assures him he may soon arrive at the same good fortune; furnishes him with money, and acquires over him absolute power. The advantages of the Banyan advance with the rank of his master, who, in acquiring one fortune, generally spends three. But this is not the worst; he is in a state of dependence on the Banyan, who commits acts of violence and oppression, under the pretended sanction and authority of the Company's Servant. And hence arises the clamour against the English gentleman in India.'"

A SUBSCRIBER.

## Defence of the Sex.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

"Matrimony" appears to be with many of your Correspondents a very prolific subject, if I may be permitted to judge from the numerous "*speculative fancies*," with which your readers are entertained over a dish of Bonea, and the invigorating fumes of a Hookah. "*Spinsters*" is another favorite topic with your contributors; on this they wage all their strength, and with all the violence that a weak mind will seize, to injure those, who perhaps never offended, merely because their situation exposes them to attack, and which affords no means for the repulsion of impertinent familiarities and insolent indignities. If these Scribblers were to think before they write, what they write about, a latent spark of generous sensibility perhaps would light their lucubrations on a different course; no man possessing talents and acquirements will degrade himself by prostituting them to such a disgraceful use. If a man has a commanding power, let him wield it; but if he will enter the lists of honor, his glory is derived from his antagonist, not from himself. I have endeavoured to find out what grievous offence the Spinsters have committed, that entails upon them, with unsparing bounty, such repeated petulant and puerile attacks, as I have been in the habit of perusing in your JOURNAL. Do the writers imagine that their silly productions are the result of experience? Do they believe in the existence of what they condemn with such liberal abuse? Can they suppose that they are acting generously, honorably, or even honestly, when their vituperations are sometimes scandalously indecent, often monstrously disgusting, and generally (if not always) wholly without foundation? Are they in love with their own compositions, as the emanations of a sensible intellect? Can they think these dignified by the eloquence of truth, energetically expressive and charming by the combined attractions of Wit and Fancy? or "*seductively attractive*" by an insinuating grace, witching the enraptured imagination?

What! to aim the shaft of detraction at a woman, to launch the arrow of invective against the bosom of her, destined by Heaven to alleviate the frowns of fortune by her smiles, to cherish in man's bosom the seeds of amity and love!—'tis unmanly!—'tis infamous!—'tis base! What honor, what glory, what emolument, can be gained? None! wherever there are peculiarities in certain dispositions, and they trespass upon the company and patience of others, a ludicrous exposure may be beneficial in its consequences; such a case will generally be accompanied by a sufficient portion of determination and opposition, as to afford an infinite fund of amusement, and instruction at the same time. But the writers in the present case have not such a praiseworthy motive to adduce in support of their attacks, which are of such a sweeping nature as to defy any conception that they are intended for any thing but general. On the score of "*Matrimony*," the remarks appear to be the result of any thing but calm and judicious reflection; a writer ought to be acquainted with his subject ere he commits his pen to paper, he ought to understand what he writes also, and he ought further to be somewhat aware of the probable consequence of his appeal to the indulgent consideration of those whose attention he solicits. Perhaps I have laid too much stress upon a subject which a wise man would treat with silent contempt, but I cannot conceive that such a forbearance would do any thing towards the remedying of a nuisance, which only required exposure to bring upon it just abhorrence, and merited censure.

Woman, with all her frailties, still, is the mistress of virtues, which serve to dignify and adorn her sex; virtues, which are *exclusively her own*; and whatever may be the occasional dimness of their lustre, it never arises from a source of arrogant superciliousness, or the wanton and unfeeling display of dominating insolence of power.

I am Sir, Your obedient Servant,

AN ADMIRER OF THE SEX,  
THO' NO QUIXOTTE.

September 27, 1822.

## Letter to Barney McLeary.

To Barney M'Leary, Esq. at his Lodgings in the Durrumtollah.  
MY DEAR BARNEY,

You are a worthy sprig, from whose letters in the *Radical Journal* I derive much pleasure;—would that I had an opportunity of shaking you with the right hand of fellowship and treating you to a drop of the *crature* in return for all the amusement I owe you; but oh! Barney, this is not likely soon to occur, so I sit down to thank you, and inform you that I have been in excellent health since I last saw you, bating three agues and having my head broke in a frolic by Jeudy O'Brien.

In spite of the Rain which threatened to drown us *clane* we are very gay and happy. Clubs, Balls and Suppers quite in vogue, and not to be behind with the fashionables, we do not meet for a *Hop* before ten at night, nor separate before the sun has shewn his face in the morning; but then I'm after blundering, as I have not seen the light of his countenance for the last month, as he is wondrous shy of us during the Rains in Malwa.

And then we have such grand water-falls, but for the Buffaloes and outlandish *Negers*, they remind me for all the world of Hungre'fall which I have looked at with my own eyes for the first 14 years of my life from sweet Bantry. Evil betide the day on which I left it to go a *Sodgering*. The scenery is really fine, what a place to make Love and Poetry. By the powers! it moves me to the quick to think that it has been so long thrown away on Moors and Infidels by which I *mane* the Mohrattoes.

When last there I indited a small scrap of a Sonnet which when *complete* I shall send you. But you know, Barney, a Sonnet without Love would be a sort of Bull with as little sense or right feeling as the *GAS JOHN* of that name; and what to do I know not, unless you can prevail on a few of the dear Angels to come here (they being just at present scarce) and enable poor Pat to put a finishing hand to his work. I'm told there are plenty of them in Calcutta and they are always tender and kind-hearted, I hope they will therefore have compassion on us at this out-of-the-way place.

So no more at present, but wishing you and them and our mutual friend the *JOURNALIST*, long life, health and happiness,

Believe me your loving friend and countryman,

Malwa, Sept. 10, 1822.

PATRICK BRYAN.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE SUNGBAD COWMOODY.

No. XLII.

*Allahabad*.—We are informed by a letter from Allahabad that owing to the great abundance of rain this year, there is still too much water on the lands in that quarter to admit of their being sown, but that they will be in the course of a few days, when they expect the water will be sufficiently drained off, yet, though God may grant them a successful harvest, it will not be got in till very late this season. We moreover learn that the shock of the Earthquake which was felt in Calcutta in the noon of the 17th of August, was not at all perceived at that place.

*Robbery*.—About half past eleven on the night of the 4th of September, as one Tannurjee, Khedmutgar of Mr. Bailey, passed under the Great Tree on the east road side of the Race Course, which is a little to the north of Kidderpoor, he saw three Europeans approaching him from the east side, and as a mark of respect for them, stood still. The Europeans made up, and all at once laid hold of him, began to search round his waist; but finding neither rupees nor pices, robbed him of his clothes and a water pot he had with him, gave him severe blows and thumps, and then these pious souls took to their heels. The Khedmutgar was not a little hurt; streams of blood gushing from his mouth, he came down to the ground almost lifeless. After some time he recovered sufficiently to walk to the Kidderpoor Thannah, and related the whole of what had happened to him, upon which the Thannah people made a strict enquiry and got hold of the three European robbers, as they crossed the road. They were bound and kept confined in the Thannah till the next morning, when they were sent off to the Police, where the Magistrates found them guilty, and dispatched them to the Military Authorities at Fort William.

We hope to give publicity to the decision of the above affair. The names of the three Europeans are James Baylee, Michel Neil, and John Witley; they are all Soldiers of the 17th Regiment.

## Selections.

*Madras, September 20, 1822*.—Letters from the Camp of the Honorable the Governor of the 11th instant mention,—it was expected that the whole of the party would have crossed the River Godavery by the evening of the 13th. The Elephants and Tents had already crossed.

We have been obligingly favored with the loan of the *MORNING HERALD* from the 9th to the 18th of May, from the later numbers of which we have made a selection of matter for our present Paper, which we hope will be found instructing and entertaining.

Our Contemporary of the *GOVERNMENT GAZETTE* has received papers of two days subsequent date, from which he has extracted the following important local announcement.

"On Wednesday last H. A. D. Compton, Esq. was appointed Advocate General to the East India Company at Madras, in the room of the late Sir Samuel Toller."—*Morning Chronicle*, May 20.

Our own files of the *MORNING CHRONICLE* have not reached us.—*Madras Courier*.

*Owen Glendower Frigate*.—We find it stated in one of the English Journals that the OWEN GLENDOWER Frigate, Captain the Honorable Robert Cavendish Spencer, was to take the Hon. T. Foster, Minister to Copenhagen, with Sir George Naylor, to invest the King of Denmark with the Order of the Garter; that after the return of the OWEN GLENDOWER she will be re-commissioned by Captain the Hon. Henry Duncan, and fitted to bring out our new Governor General Mr. Canning.—Having performed this service, she is to proceed to South America, where Captain Duncan is to command in the room of Sir Thomas Hardy, whose three years' period of service will have expired.—The ACTIVE Frigate, Captain Andrew King, it is said, is to take Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt to Lisbon, to invest the King of Portugal with the Order of the Garter.—*Madras Gazette*.

*Glasgow Frigate*.—We now hear that the GLASGOW FRIGATE will not be round here for some time. It is thought better that her Crew should be as little exposed as possible to the unwholesome air at the New Anchorage during the sickly season, and she is accordingly not expected in the River till some time in next month. The exact period for the departure of the Governor General from India is of course not yet finally fixed; we however believe that it will not be later than the 15th of December.

*Rainy Season*.—The Rainy Season is now approaching its close. A few heavy showers we may yet have; but it rarely happens that continued rain falls after the first week of October. The season here has not been remarkably wet. The total quantity of rain which has fallen since its commencement is only inches 47. 69. the month of May included. The quantity fallen each month was as follows.

May.....	Inches	5	79
June.....		20	31
July.....		1	27
August.....		4	12
September.....		5	40

47 69

On the whole quantity fallen, nearly one half fell in June, and of this more than one half fell between the 7th and 10th of that month, during the dreadful gale which did so much damage in the Backergunge and other districts near the mouths of the Ganges. We observe by a late Bombay paper that 80 inches of rain are said to have already fallen during the present season on that side of India. If this be correct their rainy seasons must be wetter than ours. Not quite 43 inches have fallen in Calcutta, as we have seen this season, and the quantity which fell last season was from 1st June to 30th September still less, being only 44. 73 inches. In both these years however the Rain may be considered to have been rather scanty; since we find by a reference to the tables kept by Col. Pearse and Mr. Traill for 1784, 1785 that in Calcutta about 58 inches fell between the 1st May and 1st August of the former year, and about 69 inches during the same period of the latter year. We have made particular enquiry, and it gives us great pleasure to state, that the several divisions of the Army, and the inhabitants of the Provinces generally have been uncommonly healthy during the past season. In Calcutta too, notwithstanding the recent reappearance of Cholera during the very damp nights of the end of last month, disease has not, particularly amongst the higher and middle classes, been of frequent occurrence or fatal in its effects.—*John Bull*.

## HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H	M.
Morning.....	9	49
Evening.....	10	14



**Jugunnat'h.\***

*From the First Number of the Missionary Herald*



During the last month, the festival of the above heathen god was held. Owing to a rich Hindoo's having, as an act of merit, paid the whole of the tax annually collected of pilgrims who visit the great temple of this god on the coast of Orissa, no money is this year required to see the image—and in consequence of this, we regret to state, a much greater number of persons than usual have commenced their journey to it. It is a lamentable thought, that through exposure and want of food great numbers of them will never return!

A short history of this popular idol, must excite pity in the minds of all who can mourn at the awful degradation of the human species through the power of sin. The following account is from the "History of the Religion, &c. of the Hindoos," by Mr. WARD of Serampore:—

The image of this god has no legs and only stumps of arms; the head and eyes are very large. At the festivals the bramhuns adorn him with silver and golden hands.

Krishnu, in some period of Hindoo history, was accidentally killed by Ugadu, a hunter; who left the body to rot under the tree where it fell. Some pious person, however, collected the bones of Krishnu, and placed them in a box, where they remained till Indra, dhoomnu, a king, who was performing religious austerities, to obtain some favour of Vishnu, was directed by the latter to form the image of Jugunnat'h and put into its belly these bones of Krishnu, by which means he should obtain the fruit of his religious austerities—Indra-dhoomnu enquired, who should make this image; and was commanded to pray to Vishnu-kurmu ‡. He did so, and obtained his request; but Vishnu-kurmu at the same time declared that if any one disturbed him while preparing the image, he would leave it in an unfinished state. He then began and in one night built a temple upon the blue mountain in Orissa, and proceeded to prepare the image in the temple; but the impatient king, after waiting fifteen days, went to the spot; on which Vishnu-kurmu desisted from his work, and left the god without hands or feet. The king was very much disconcerted; but on praying to Brumha, he promised to make the image famous in its present shape.

Indra-dhoomnu now invited all the gods to be present at the setting up this image: Brumha himself acted as high priest, and gave eyes and a soul to the god, which completely established the fame of Jugunnat'h. This image is said to lie in a pool near the present temple in Orissa, commonly known among the English by the name of Jugunnat'h's pagoda.

Jugunnat'h has many temples in Bengal, built by rich men as works of merit, and endowed either with lands, villages, or money. The worship of this god is performed in these temples every morning and evening; at which times people come to see the god, or prostrate themselves before him.—During the intervals of worship, and after the god has partaken of the offerings, he is laid down to sleep, when the temple is shut up till the next hour of worship.

\* "The Lord of the world," from jagut, the world, and nat'h, lord

† The Athenians placed statues at their doors to drive away thieves, which they called Hermæ; from Mercury. This image had neither hands nor feet, and hence Mercury was called Cyllenius, and by contraction Cyllius, from Kullos, viz. without hands or feet.

‡ The architect of the gods.

§ The images of the gods in all the Hindoo temples, at certain hours, are laid down as to sleep; at least, all those that are small enough to be laid down and lifted up again.

Bramhuns may make offerings of boiled rice to this or to any other god, but shoodrus cannot: they are permitted to offer only dried rice.\* The food which is offered to Jugunnat'h is often eaten by the bramhuns and their families at the temples, or by passengers and others, who purchase it of those shopkeepers that have bought it of the bramhuns; a little is given to the poor.

There are two annual festivals in Bengal in honour of this god; the Snanu-yatra and the Rothu-yatra.

At the snanu-yatra in the month Jyosthu (June), this lord of the world, wrapped in a cloth, is carried out, and placed in a seat on a large terrace built in an open place near the temple. Here the bramhuns, surrounded by an immense concourse of spectators, bathe the god by pouring water on his head, during the reading of incantations. The people at the close of the ceremony make obeisance, some by lifting their hands to their forehead, and others by prostration, and then depart assured by the shastars that they shall be subject to no more births, but be admitted to heaven after death of this body. The bramhuns then wipe this Creator of the world, and carry him back to the temple, after which the ceremonies of worship are performed before him with great show. This snanu, however, is not confined to Jugunnat'h; but at this time all the different images of Vishnu, throughout the country, are bathed. It is the custom of the Hindoos to feed their children with rice for the first time when they are six, seven, or nine months old. On this day, before the ceremony of feeding the child, they bathe it, repeating incantations, Krishnu partook of his first rice at the full moon in Jyosthu; in commemoration of which this snanu yatra is performed annually by the worshippers of any separate form of Vishnu.

About seventeen days after the snanu-yatra, on the second of the increase of the moon in Asharhu, the Rathu or car festival is held. Before the god is taken out of the temple to be placed on the car, the usual ceremonies of worship are performed.

The car belonging to the image near Serampore is in the form of a tapering tower, between thirty and forty cubits high. It has sixteen wheels, two horses, and one coachman, all of wood. Jugunnat'h his brother Baluramu, and their sister Soobhndra, are drawn up by ropes tied round the neck, and seated on benches in an elevated part of the carriage, when a servant on each side waves a tail of the cow of Tartary, called a chamarru. The crowd draw the carriage by means of a hawser; their shouts, as the carriage proceeds, may be heard at the distance of a mile. Being arrived at the appointed spot, the bramhuns take out the images, and carry them to the temple of some other god, or to a place prepared for them, where they remain eight days. At Serampore, Jugunnat'h and his brother and sister, visit the god Radha-vallu-bu; and here the wives of bramhuns, who are never seen at shews, and who seldom leave home, come to look at Jugunnat'h. The car stands empty during this time, and the crowd flock to gaze at the indecent figures, alluding to the abominations of the gods, which are painted all over it. Temporary shops are erected near the place where the car stands, like booths on a race ground †. At the end of eight days, the god is again drawn up by the neck, placed in the car, and carried back to the place from whence he came; but the crowd is not quite so great as when the carriage is drawn out. Many recent instances might be collected of persons, diseased or in distress, casting themselves under the wheels of this ponderous car, and being crushed to death.

This festival is intended to celebrate the diversions of Krishnu and the milk maids, with whom he used to ride out in his chariot.

Who can read the above account without emotions of tender pity, that so many millions of our fellow immortals should be the dreadful dupes of such a degraded superstition as is that of the Hindoos. Do we enjoy superior light? O! let us then by its radiance discover our duty to our fellow mortals. Let it be our earnest desire to send forth light and truth to the ends of the earth. Are we released from the bondage of Satan?—let us not withhold our helping hand in emancipating the captives around us. Are we appalled with such a prostration of human intellect as is presented in the horrid cruelties of the festival of Jugunnat'h? let us beware, lest through a more fatal idolatry in our own hearts we neglect to use those means which God hath put into our hands, of spreading abroad the savour of that Name, which shall ultimately be exalted in all the earth.

\* The bramhuns do not eat the boiled rice of the shoodrus. Sweetmeats, fruit, the water of the Ganges, &c. are things received from shoodrus. Yet there are a few bramhuns who refuse even sweetmeats and water from the hands of shoodrus.

† The chamarru is a necessary appendage to royalty among the Hindoos.

‡ Another form of Krishnu. The name intimates that this god is the paramour of Radha.

§ Romans i. 27.

¶ The spirit of gambling is very prevalent at this festival. I have been credibly informed, that a year or two ago, at Serampore, a man actually sold his wife for a slave in order to supply himself with money for gaming.

## Lines.

TO \*\*\*\*\*

O thou for whom my Lyre I string  
Of whom I speak, and think, and sing;  
Thou constant object of my joys  
Whose sweetness every wish employs.  
Thou dearest of thy Sex! attend  
And hear a Lover and a Friend.

Fear not the Poet's flattering strain,  
No idle praise my verse shall stain;  
The lowly numbers shall impart  
The faithful dictates of my heart,  
Nor gentle modesty offend,  
To part the Lover from the Friend.

Not distant is the cruel day  
That tears me from my hopes away;  
Then frown not, Fairest! if I try  
To steal the moisture from your eye,  
Or force your heart a sigh to send,  
To mourn the Lover and the Friend.

No perfect joy my life e'er knew  
But what arose from love and you,  
Nor can I feel another pain  
Than your unkindness or disdain;  
Then let your looks their pity lend  
To cheer the Lover and the Friend.

Long time I strove against the flame  
And suffer'd ills that want a name;  
Yet still the painful secret kept,  
And to myself in silence wept,  
Till, grown unable to contend,  
I own'd the Lover and the Friend.

I saw you still: your generous heart  
In all my sorrows bore a part,  
Yet while your eyes with pity glow'd  
No words of Hope your tongue bestow'd,  
But mildly bade me cease to blend  
The name of Lover with the Friend.

Sick with desire, and mad with pain,  
I seek for happiness in vain;  
Thou lovely Maid; to thee I cry;  
Heal me with kindness or I die!  
From sad Despair my soul defend,  
And fix the Lover and the Friend.

In vain, alas! In vain I strive  
To keep a dying hope alive;  
The last sad remedy remains;  
'Tis absence that must heal my pains,  
Thy image from my bosom rend,  
And force the Lover from the Friend.  
Vain thought! tho' seas between us roll,  
Thy Love is rooted in my soul;  
The vital blood that warms my heart  
With thy idea must depart,  
And Death's decisive stroke must end  
At once the Lover and the Friend.

September 1822.

[CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, OCTOBER 7, 1822.]

	BUY.....	SELL
Remittable Loans,.....Rs.	19 12	19 2
Unremittable ditto,.....	11 14	11 10
Bills of Exchange on the Court of Directors, for )	28 0	27 0
12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821,.... }		
Ditto, for 12 months, dated 30th of June 1822,...	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 months, dated 30th of April,.....	23 8	22 8
Bank Shares,.....	4550 0	4450 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,.....	205 12	205 4
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount..... at 3-8 per cent.		
Loans upon Deposit of Company's Paper, for 1 to 3 months,.....		3-8 per cent.

## Marriages.

At Madras, on the 18th ultimo, by the Reverend W. THOMAS, at St. George's, Mount Road, Captain ARNAUD, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment, to Miss SMITH.

At Bangalore, on the 7th ultimo, E. H. WOODCOCK, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to CHARLOTTE, third Daughter of the late JAMES BRODIE, Esq. eldest Son of JAMES BRODIE, of Brodie, Esq. North Britain.

Europe Marriage.—At Walcot, on the 16th of April, by the Reverend GEORGE MATTHEW, Rector of Greenwich, WILLIAM LOCKHART, Esq. of Germistoun, in the County of Lanark, and late of the 17th Bengal Regiment, to MARY JANE, youngest Daughter of the late, and sister to the present Sir HUGH PELLISSER PALLISER, Baronet, of Barnyforth Co. Wexford, and of Lee in Kent.

## Births.

On the 6th instant, Mrs. E. CROPLEY, of a Son.

At Dum-Dum, on the 6th instant, the Lady of Captain PAULEY, of Artillery, Model Master, of a Son.

At Allipore, on the 5th instant, the Lady of H. OAKLEY, Esq. of a still-born Son.

At Malda, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of W. PRINGLE, Esq. of the Civil Service, of twin Daughters, one of which was still born.

At Belgaum, on the 4th ultimo, the Lady of Captain PASKE, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Chittledroog, on the 31st of August, of a severe attack of fever, Lieutenant HOWARD, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry: a young man whose upright principles and unassuming manners gained him many friends who now lament his loss.

## Deaths.

On the 2d instant, at the house of Messrs. BURN and Co. Mr. ANTHONY WALMSLEY, Builder, aged 29 years.

Died of Fever, on the 19th ultimo, at the New Cantonment of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, Lieutenant R. H. CUMING, of the Bengal Horse Artillery. The death of this amiable and gentleman like Officer, will long be severely felt by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His manners were mild and unassuming, his heart was open and good, and his principles strictly just and honorable. His sudden and premature fate has cast a gloom over this Society, natural at the loss of a young Officer so much so deservedly esteemed and lamented. His remains were carried to the grave on the 20th ultimo, attended by every Officer of the Station, a Company from the 1st Battalion 16th Native Infantry, paid the last Military honours, over the grave of the deceased.—"SIC TRANSIT VITA."

"Sic Transit Vita."

## Administrations to Estates.

Dr. Michael McNally, late of Batavia, deceased; James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Behne Luckema, late of Calcutta, deceased; Shaik Curream Ullah, Bani-min Hakamy Hazel, late of Calcutta, deceased; Baniamin Hakamy Hazel.

Major-General Sir William Toone, late of Deegah, deceased; William Thomas Toone, Esq.

Mannel Gomes, late of Goomghur, deceased; Mr. Peter Gomes.

Captain Alexander Fraser, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased; Barbara Henrietta Fraser.

To the Editor of the Summachar Chundrika.

Sir,

The practice of having Boistunbie Singers had formerly become very popular, but owing to some person in authority, or to a mean idea being attached to the practice, it was for a short time discontinued. It has of late, however, been revived again; and seems to prevail. Upon the occasion of the late festival of Nundoa schub, the Boistunbie Singer, both sang and danced at several houses.

I would beg leave to request, that some intelligent person should take upon himself to offer his opinions on the subject: and comment on the reasonableness or otherwise of the aforesaid practice; and on the advantages or the evils arising from it. This would certainly induce many persons either to engage in or cease from such a practice, and at any time accomplish my object in publishing the above.

BEDOOR NERA